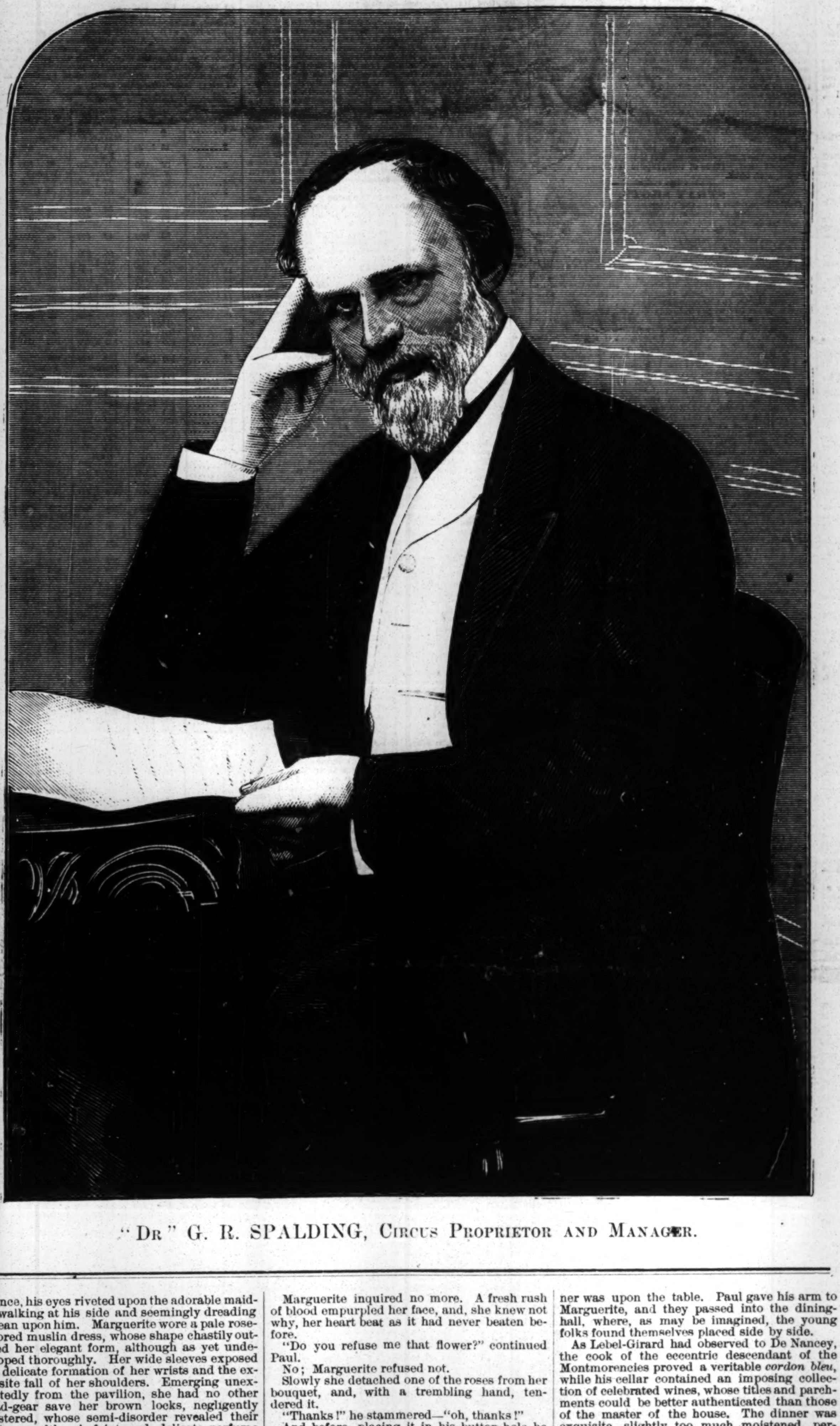
NEW YORK CLIPPER

THE OLDEST AMERICAN SPORTING AND THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

FRANK QUEEN. Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1880.

VOLUME XXVIII.—No. 4.
Price Ten Cents.



"DR." G. R. SPALDING, CIRCUS PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER.

THE MOUNTAINS' SECRET.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER.

I think me that God with an earthquake
Once ploughed these furrows deep,
Till the huddled plains, upstarted,
Made mountains cragged and steep.

But that is the mountains' secret,
Age-hidden in their breast;
"His peace is everlasting"
Are the dream-words of their rest.

He hath made them the haunts of beauty,
He hath given them grandeur and grace;
The glory of morning crowns them,
The sunset lights their face.

The thunders tread in music
Of foothills echoing long,
And carry majestic greeting
To all the silent throng.

The wind brings messages to them,
Wild storm-news from the main;
They sing it down to the valleys
In the love-song of the rain.

They are nurseries for young rivers,
Nests for the flying clouds,
Homes for the unborn races,
Masterful, free and proud.

And the people from tired cities
Come up to their shrines and pray;
For peace is the one word written
On the brow of the monarchs gray.

Can it be I have caught their secret,
The beauty deeper than all
Is it this? That life's dark moments,
When the rumbling echoes fall,

Are but God as he ploughs new mountains—
Steep mountains that yet may be
The sources of peace unbroken,
And rest for you and me.

E PARISIAN SENSATION!

THE BLONDE SIREN:

ADULTEROUS DRAMA.

BY XAVIER DE MONTEPIN.

slated from the original in "Le Figaro" of Paris
FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER,
BY PAUL PRESTON,
r of "Wild Bill," "The Black Band," "The Pride of the Arena," etc.
(Copyrighted.)

PART FIRST—MARGUERITE'S HUSBAND.

CHAPTER VII.—CONTINUED.

icholas Bouchard, preceding Paul and the olsterer, caused them to traverse a vestibule rein complete figures in mail, of very doubt- antiquity, but of exact imitation, enacted the of men-at-arms, the visors of their helmets n and their iron-gauntleted hands leaning n cruciformed handles of heavy, two-handed rds. Beyond the vestibule were reached two one wainscoted in black oak, the other in Flemish tapestry, the both supplied, as have learned before, by Lebel-Girard with iture of a mediæval fashion, conferring upon rare credit. Everywhere the light penetrat- through small panes of colored glass, richly lazoned. The interference of the imperial urator in heraldic matters having ceased, the archway and drawbridge were crossed arms of the Montmorencies cut an amazing amid escutcheons upon luminous fields. ally the three men arrived at the banquet-chamber. This apartment, hung in imita- Cordova leather, proudly displayed side- s, coffers, and high-backed chairs, fabricat- the style of the Renaissance, artistic tri- h of Lebel-Girard's genius. Handsome sil- ware, massive and of sterling metal, shown cupboards of carved black wood, while y curtains of magnificent brocalette draped windows, gleaming, like those of the preced- halls, with heraldically decorated stained . A candelabra of yellow copper, in the an- style of Flanders, hung suspended from a point of a ceiling moulded in compart- s. In fact, the ensemble of all these decora- was both effective and picturesque, and an would have admired this restoration of a ious period as complete and successful, pre- ing the work of an architect of rare merit of an upholsterer of transcendent mechan- ability. A square table with curved legs, red by a red and black cloth, embroidered gold, supported vast silver coolers, where- re placed iced drinks of an endless variety. ell, Count," inquired Nicholas Bouchard, outpouring liquid refreshment for his visit- into huge tulip-shaped glasses, "what think of the internal furnishings of my pretty ?"

am in ecstacies with them," replied Paul. only do I remark prodigality in magnifi- but also evidence of pure and exquisite I am habituated to things of beauty, but ertheless charmed. Receive my sincere ations."

icholas Bouchard drew his head visibly up- which, however, did not prevent him from , with an assumption of false modesty, nses evidently prepared and committed mory.

s, by heavens!" quoth he, "it is handsome, not deny. Still, what are these gewgaws in a tty framing compared with the truly im- splendors in whose midst our forefathers ? Everything was within reach of those ! Everything is within ours to-day, for y we are dwarfs! I do not allude to you, be it well understood," he hastened to opening and closing a parenthesis.

peak for me the same as for others, my host," explained Paul, with a frank out- of merriment. "I would suffocate, believe beneath the cuirass of one of your men-at- in the vestibule, and it is doubtful whether ve strength enough to lift his sword. Now, you see that I likewise am a dwarf!"

icholas Bouchard bowed.

oo modest, Count!" he muttered. "Never- s, modesty is the inheritance of true merit." en he resumed the thread of his little im- isation, laboriously prepared:

love to surround myself with relics of a no longer in existence," he said, designat- with a pathetic gesture the furniture ema- from Lebel-Girard's manufactory. "I to live in the midst of glorious reminis- s of a great race, of which I am a descend- very degenerated, perhaps. Issue of a impoverished by successive misfortunes, which impoverishment even condemned me curity, I demanded from work, of which I far from being abashed, means wherewith establish that branch, and gold wherewith decorate my tarnished escutcheon. Follow- e example of more than one gentleman of ancient nobility, in place of girding on the d of my fathers and selecting from my try a grade which perchance she would not granted me—for who knows but that an rtunity for conquering a Marshal of e's baton might have presented itself?—I ardently into trade. An ungrateful it was!—that of cork-making. My an- should have applauded me while I thus d, for, underneath vulgar means, they perceive the nobility of my aim, which many years to attain. At last a fortune ached. To-day I am rich, very rich, and have the pleasure of spending my last in the life of a gentleman! Do you approve Count?"

ainly," exclaimed Paul, with a superb tion; "and all these marvels surround- nd fascinating me appear to me the more of admiration, now that I know the their acquisition."

olas Bouchard, veritably touched, seized two hands of De Nancey, and pressed within his own with redoubled enthusi-

Count," he said after a pause, "you marvels, and you know not as yet the eautiful, the most charming—rather, the arming thing—of all here."

hich?" inquired Paul in curiosity.

daughter," replied the worthy man.

! I already know that Mademoiselle is an accomplished lady," replied the and I solicit, my dear host, the precious presentation to her as soon as possible."

ever you please, Count."

very instant, then."

o, Marguerite is certainly in her little ion, where she passes her afternoons ng or in music—for the dear girl draws s like an angel. Ah! her education me a large sum, but I do not regret the ; I tell you, for the little darling has amazingly from it. Do you wish that I upon one of my footmen to order Mar- s first waiting-maid to go in search of tress, or do you prefer that we go seek

ire, above all things, not to cause Mademoiselle Marguerite any inconvenience, and I beg of you to conduct us into her presence."

"Come," said Nicholas Bouchard, arising; "we will take the avenue of the Lindens, to have shade, and at the same time to visit a portion of my modest park. It is not as large as those of my ancestors, still one can be lost in it all the same."

And the two visitors, guided anew by their host, resumed, across the halls, the way to the vestibule.

CHAPTER VIII.—MARGUERITE.

One of the counterfeit men-at-arms performing in the vestibule their motionless and silent guard-duty bore upon the handle of his gigantic sword a large panama.

"Permit me?" said the master of the house, taking down his hat, a half metre in breadth when outspread; and, placing it upon his head, he produced a most singular effect in connection with his dress of ceremony.

By winding pathways, well sanded and bordered by flowers, Nicholas and his guests gained a dark avenue, which a double row of lindens protected against oblique rays of the sun. This avenue led to a rustic pavilion, constructed in uncleft wood, whose thatched roof spread out in all directions, like the furred cap of an ancient Russian. Proportionately as was approached this pavilion, whose door stood ajar, could be heard escaping a vague and floating melody, at each step growing more distinct. It was the notes of a piano, accompanying a young female voice. This voice, of moderate compass, still pure and sympathetic, very exact, and managed with perfect taste, executed an ancient pathetic air, borrowed from a collection of popular French provincial songs recently issued by an intelligent publisher. De Nancey, walking in advance, stopped, and by a sign requested his companions to imitate his example.

"What are you doing, Count?" inquired in a low tone Nicholas Bouchard.

"I am listening," responded Paul.

"Do you like music?"

"Yes, enthusiastically."

"Let us remain here as long as you please, but I am really annoyed that Marguerite has the ridiculous fancy to hum an old street-ballad with no significance, instead of singing one of those beautiful airs of the Grand Opera which she has at her fingers'-ends, and plays much better than her professor. There is particularly a gem from 'Lucie de la Mere Morte,' which never fails to draw tears from my eyes."

"Ah!" rejoined Paul, with a smile, "how I admire that artless singing! What a sweet and rustic savor! what originality! what sentiment!"

"Tastes are personal," murmured the corkmaker, much surprised. "But certainly the Count should be a better judge than I."

The young girl terminated her air, which died out gently, as if in a sigh.

"I could clap hands, and it would be justice," said Paul; "still I dare not. It is sufficient impertinence to have steathily listened to celestial notes human ears are unfit to hear."

"Marguerite!" shouted Nicholas Bouchard.

"Papa?" replied the young girl from the interior of the pavilion.

"Come hither, my child. You have warbled like a linnet for an audience desiring to applaud you."

Marguerite shortly appeared upon the threshold of her rustic retreat, and perceiving, in fact, her father not to be alone, blushed to the roots of her hair. She nevertheless advanced, timid and disconcerted, still graceful amid her embarrassment.

"My child," quoth the ex-cork-manufacturer with a ludicrous solemnity, "I introduce to you the Count of Nancey, who has honored us with his presence at dinner. Count, Mademoiselle Marguerite, my daughter—my only daughter—my dearest treasure."

The heiress of Nicholas Bouchard made a boarding-school miss' curtsey. Paul bowed lowly, saying:

"Permit me to thank you, mademoiselle, for the vivid pleasure your song, and your voice particularly, procured for me."

Lebel-Girard leaned over towards the young nobleman and whispered into his ear:

"What a pretty little Countess she would make? Eh, Count?"

Paul responded quickly by a gesture whose affirmative meaning was by no means dubious.

At the commencement of the preceding chapter we sketched outlines of Nicholas Bouchard's portrait. Such was he at the period of his introduction to our readers, and such had he ever been—that is to say, personally ugly and mentally grotesque. His wife, deceased some fourteen years, had battled victoriously despite ugliness and ridicule. How these two people, married late in life, could in their old age have given to the world this exquisite creature, seemingly born with the exalted gifts of a genius and of a fairy, is next to incomprehensible. Nature boasts mysteries inconceivable to human science. After being a fascinating child, Marguerite developed into an adorable woman. The graceful face, crowned by an opulent and silken head of dark chestnut hair, her delicate, rose-tinted complexion, her large, lustrous blue eyes, her dainty mouth, her form of faultless proportions, her tapering hands, her small, narrow and arched feet—everything about her presented that natural distinctiveness not to be disavowed by the proudest descendants of earliest Christian barons, and that inimitable stamp which we style *race*, and which cannot be found ordinarily in equal perfection save among patrician families conserving for centuries the *blue* blood of the old caste uncontaminated from admixture with the reputedly less pure blood of the middle and popular classes. Marguerite possessed not only beauty and distinctiveness, but seductive charms and gracefulness invincibly attractive. Not that she was a coquette, as she was ignorant of coquetry's existence and of the power of her own beauty; but her glance possessed the gift of disturbing souls as the half-veiled eyes of Mademoiselle Lizely possessed that of agitating the senses. Encircling her brow floated a species of mysterious halo, a perceptible aureola of virgin bashfulness. Her countenance, her attitude, her movements, expressed absolute candor, chastity of thought and immaculate purity of soul. In her presence the most unscrupulous Lovelace would have recoiled.

This impression was instantly, or, to explain more clearly, spontaneously generated within the mind of De Nancey. He forgot at once the whims and millions of Nicholas Bouchard. He forgot that his creditors and that a desire to handle a heavy dower, more than that of discovering a female companion worthy of inspiring love and capable of extorting a return, induced his pilgrimage to Montmorency. He no longer remembered that he belonged to a skeptical clan of fast men, used up as regards sensations of mind and matter, bronzed amid the fires of the Parisian hells, whose only God was Mammon.

"Were I richer than Crœsus," he said to himself, "and she the poorest of mendicants, begging at street-corners, I will marry her."

The resolution in this wise formed likewise gleamed from the young noble's eyes in a style so manifest that Lebel-Girard, a tradesman of experience, and very far-seeing, moreover, when his interests were at stake, trembled with restrained joy.

"Everything goes well," thought the worthy Municipal Councilman. "Marguerite's eyes have produced their effect. The girl will be Countess, and we shall be paid."

While Lebel-Girard rubbed his hands, Nicholas Bouchard exclaimed:

"Everything in fine trim! Presentations made and perfected. It is now four o'clock. We dine at six. I propose a turn in the park, and then a game of billiards—that is, provided it be agreeable to the Count."

Paul replied that any proposition so graciously made by his host could not fail in proving acceptable to him, especially the stroll through the park, should Mademoiselle Marguerite do him the honor of accepting his arm. Thus speaking, De Nancey approached the young lady, who, blushing and almost hesitating, consulted her father through her eyes, and finished through timidly poising her graceful fingers upon her cavalier's sleeve, which they scarcely grazed. Nicholas Bouchard, overjoyed, laughed outright, and, nudging Lebel-Girard with his elbow, exclaimed:

"Look at them now! Will they not really make the handsomest couple ever seen? Let's in advance, my chum; the young folks will follow, and, if they stop to gather flowers by the wayside, they will know where to find us."

And the retired corkmaker drew Lebel-Girard to a distance, desirous of extemporizing an innocent tete-a-tete for De Nancey and his prospective Countess. Paul followed slowly in silence, his eyes riveted upon the adorable maiden walking at his side and seemingly dreading to lean upon him. Marguerite wore a pale rose-colored muslin dress, whose shape chastily outlined her elegant form, although as yet undeveloped thoroughly. Her wide sleeves exposed the delicate formation of her wrists and the exquisite fall of her shoulders. Emerging unexpectedly from the pavilion, she had no other head-gear save her brown locks, negligently clustered, whose semi-disorder revealed their entire wealth. A faint and delicate perfume arose from this sixteen-year-old head of hair, and Paul rapturously inhaled the odor wafted to him.

De Nancey remembered that upon the day before, almost at the same hour, he had promenaded the avenues of the little park at Ville d'Avray, having upon his arm another woman, no less charming than Marguerite, but charming after a totally different fashion. Howsoever dissimilar, equally was the impression made manifest. A voluptuous atmosphere, an irresistible, amorous electricity emanated from Blanche Lizely. Her approach created an intoxication like unto that experienced through long respiration of a heady perfume. The singular and vertiginous charm of that blonde syren had inebriated Paul, and caused to flow through his veins an inflamed blood. In Marguerite's presence, on the contrary, he submitted to a charm of vestal chastity, calm, refreshing, and in a measure purified. Nothing gross or sensual commingled with the feeling attracting him towards her. For the first time in his life he enjoyed the heavenly poetry of chaste love, against which he had so often railed. Blanche Lizely could be the most desirable of mistresses. Marguerite would be, beyond a doubt, the most accomplished of wives—devoted and faithful until death.

De Nancey meditated over these things in silence so prolonged that the young girl commenced to wonder at his abstraction. He comprehended, and, seizing the first pretext for conversation, discoursed music to Marguerite in connection with the ancient air she had sung in the pavilion some minutes previously. Paul was an excellent conversationalist, having that ready and Parisian tact, the result of commingling in society, picking up a little everywhere—in the saloons, the studios and the theatres. He found topics ready-made—the question was simply where to place them for the best. Marguerite, having listened to none save her teachers and some of her father's friends—Lebel-Girard incontestably the best among them—was, in the first instance, dazzled and rendered almost mute through excess of timidity; still she gradually recovered, and finished through demonstrating to her interlocutor the possession of a judgment as correct as her voice, and of an intelligence rivaling her beauty.

While conversing, the young folks made at times slight stoppages in their walk. Marguerite profited by these halts to gather roses. She made a bouquet, placing it in the belt of her dress.

"Mademoiselle," quoth Paul suddenly, in an affected tone of voice, "permit me to solicit a favor?"

Marguerite glanced upon him in astonishment, repeating:

"A favor?"

"Can you not divine what one?"

"No, in truth, sir."

"Well, I desire to obtain one of your flowers."

"That is very easy."

Marguerite leaned towards a bush laden with moss-roses, and set about detaching one from its stem. Paul stopped her.

"You have misunderstood," said he. "The flower I covet is one from your bouquet."

"Why?" inquired the young girl, with charming candor. "Those on the bush are more beautiful."

"Perhaps; still you have not worn them."

Marguerite inquired no more. A fresh rush of blood empurpled her face, and, she knew not why, her heart beat as it had never beaten before.

"Do you refuse me that flower?" continued Paul.

No; Marguerite refused not.

Slowly she detached one of the roses from her bouquet, and, with a trembling hand, tendered it.

"Thanks!" he stammered—"oh, thanks!"

And before placing it in his button-hole he pressed it to his lips.

"Bravo!" exclaimed a joyous voice—"bravo! Count! Gallantry has revived! Behold the traditions of the ancient French nobility. Richelieu personified!"

Nicholas Bouchard, who thus spoke, rubbed his hands with indescribable satisfaction. He and Lebel-Girard, softly retracing their steps, had found themselves separated from the young people merely by a mass of lilacs, and they had witnessed, unseen, the graceful little scene we have depicted, and it appeared to them, by good right, a happy augury for the marriage both had at heart.

Marguerite, much affected, threw herself into her father's arms. Nicholas Bouchard embraced her enthusiastically, saying with pride:

"It is a Countess I embrace!"

The young girl experienced a profound trouble, for which she could not account, for she was in ignorance of its cause; still it appeared to her delicious. By a species of instructive shams she did not reproach Paul, and, seizing her father's hand, led him in the direction of the house.

"Eh, Count," said Lebel-Girard in a semitone, "what think you of our little friend? Have I spoken too highly of her?"

"You have not spoken sufficiently," responded Paul, with enthusiasm. "She is an angel—an actual angel! She hides her wings, but I am sure she has them. I am an idiot! Still she must need to love me! Believe you that she can ever love me?"

"She will love you. I will answer for that. She loves you already without being aware of it. Did you not comprehend her manner of presenting the rose?" replied the upholsterer, with a smile, and laying emphasis on his last word.

"Then to you I owe my happiness!"

"And, fortunately for me, you owe me more," thought Lebel-Girard. "Since it is thus, make your declaration," he added aloud.

"So soon?" muttered Paul.

"It is never too soon to close a good bargain! Moreover, what do you risk? His consent is a foregone conclusion, as the affair is prearranged. Desire you an immediate tete-a-tete with Nicholas? I will take care of Marguerite."

Paul reflected an instant.

"No," he said finally; "not immediately."

"When, then?"

"This evening—after dinner."

"Be it so. But no absurd timidity! Declare yourself before leaving, and carry with you Bouchard's promise."

Friend Bouchard awaited his guests in the billiard-room, the only apartment in the miniature castle wherein, thanks to the importunities of architect and of upholsterers, concessions had been made to modern tastes, and the furniture of the middle ages and the Renaissance was replaced by contemporaneous utensils.

The game commenced, and in Marguerite's presence, she having received from her father the important mission of marking up the points. That presence, however, caused Paul such distraction that, although a more than ordinary player, he was easily beaten by Nicholas Bouchard, whose repeated victories fairly turned his head.

At six o'clock precisely a *maitre d'hotel* in state uniform, followed by two footmen with superb calves, pompously announced that dinner was upon the table. Paul gave his arm to Marguerite, and they passed into the dining-hall, where, as may be imagined, the young folks found themselves placed side by side.

As Lebel-Girard had observed to De Nancey, the cook of the eccentric descendant of the Montmorencies proved a veritable *cordon bleu*, while his cellar contained an imposing collection of celebrated wines, whose titles and parchments could be better authenticated than those of the master of the house. The dinner was exquisite—slightly too much moistened, perchance, by Nicholas Bouchard, who, in the ecstacy of joy and aristocratic aspirations, placed little restraint upon himself and his cups, recited his armorial history and related family anecdotes of dubious accuracy, while proposing significant toasts as to the union of the ancient escutcheons and the noble names of French history. In fine, the worthy man was unendurable; but the Count paid little heed to him beyond giving adroit replies when necessity demanded, as he was wholly absorbed in a particular conversation with Marguerite. The young girl, instinctively at her ease, betrayed her expansive inquisitiveness, while revealing the treasures of an upright soul and candid nature. As the second course was served, Nicholas Bouchard arose unexpectedly and addressed his guests with comic solemnity.

"My good friends," quoth he, "your courteous attention! Our ancestors surpassed us; let us resuscitate some of their good old customs. Hertofore, at their hospitable tables, in the midst of a repast, they failed not to drain a *middle cup*. Let us imitate them in their wisdom. Copying their habits, we pave the way for social regeneration!"

Nicholas resumed his seat, when his *maitre d'hotel* presented upon a silver salver to each of his guests, not excepting even Marguerite, a Venetian glass filled with absinthe.

"To the perpetuation of old customs!" said the retired cork-manufacturer, draining his glass at a gulp.

Thus did the worthy fellow understand social regeneration. Paul and Lebel-Girard smiled, and contented themselves with moistening their lips with the emerald-colored beverage, which Marguerite took pains simply to touch.

The dessert arrived, and with it coffee, to which the master of the house added liquors in such infinite varieties that, upon leaving the table, he was not to say inebriated, but more animated than rational, while his countenance, habitually colored, glowed with a violet tinge, prophetic of imminent apoplexy.

The upholsterer took De Nancey by the arm, and addressed him in a whisper:

"Have I deceived you? Look at the good fellow. He certainly cannot last long. He is absolutely a most desirable father-in-law. Pass into the parlor, where I will contrive to leave you alone, and then make your declaration. This marriage must come to pass before another flow of blood to his head, which may happen from hour to hour."

They quitted the dining-room. Nicholas staggered, decidedly. Marguerite appeared neither surprised nor uneasy at his condition. Undoubtedly, she had become habituated to it.

The glazed doors of the parlor, thrown open, afforded entrance to the fresh air from the park. Night had fallen. The moon, at full, was emerging above the horizon behind the tall trees, flooding the greensward with a silvery light. Girard led aside the young lady, and the Count discovered himself, not wholly unembarrassed, face to face with Bouchard, whose boisterous breathing announced a painful digestion.

"How to broach the subject?" meditated Paul. "Is my destined father-in-law in a condition to understand me?"

His embarrassment and hesitation were of short duration. The fine wines, chambertin, absinthe and liquors had moved the ex-corkmaker to tenderness. He advanced towards the young man, not without gyrations, and, compressing his hands within his own, stammered in a paternal tone of voice words interrupted by frequent hiccups:

"Count, or rather my child—my dear child—if you allow so near a term, have you aught to say to me? Speak fearlessly. Open your heart; it is a father listening to you—and from heaven on high the great Constable hears you."

To this pathetic invocation, evidently prepared since morning, like all his important discourses, Paul responded:

"I am sincerely touched, sir, by your graciousness and encouragement; still, can you not read my heart as well as myself, and divine that which I am burning to express?"

"What if I do not divine it?" responded Nicholas Bouchard. "Can I not learn it, my dear Count, better from your own lips? Come, unbosom yourself all the same, although I know what's coming."

"Well!" exclaimed Paul, "I have been unable to see Mademoiselle Marguerite without loving her."

"Ah! ah! my fine fellow!" interrupted the worthy Bouchard, with a hearty laugh, "presto! you have a fine taste! My little Margot is a perfect treasure! I sometimes call her Margot in honor of the queen by the same name, who had a kindly feeling for one of my ancestors."

"And," continued De Nancey, "I claim the honor of asking her hand."

"I bestow it upon you," replied Nicholas. "To my arms, my son-in-law!"

Paul passively obeyed this invitation; then, after a hearty accolade, the master of the house resumed:

"Do not accuse me of acting frivolously. I am well informed, that I am! In the first place, personally you pleased me greatly, and that is but one reason. I could have found you perfection, and could have replied: 'Touch her not! You cannot have my daughter.' That which decides me, see you, is that there was in Palestine a Baron de Nancey attached to the person of his Majesty Louis IX, ordinarily known as Saint Louis. Your escutcheon is emblazoned azure, with numberless stars. I have longed to view it with my own eyes in the Hall of the Crusaders, and I have done so. I was at Versailles this morning expressly for that purpose. It is impossible for my daughter not to be happy beneath that blazonment. Hence I give her to you. Take her! Lebel-Girard has concealed nothing from me. You are in debt. So much the better. It is a sign of pure blood! We will pay your debts, and the descendant of the Constable will bring you in her petticoat more crowns than will be needed to close up holes and all manner of breeches. Now I will call Marguerite and announce to the little darling that within fifteen days she will be Countess ——"

Nicholas Bouchard was advancing towards one of the glass doors with a tread rendered more unsteady from this outburst of his eloquence, when Paul stopped him.

"I pray you, my dear sir," he said, "do nothing ——"

"Ah, bah! and why not?"

"For reasons to you apparently foolish. I do not desire Mademoiselle Marguerite to regard me as yet as her official betrothed. Now that I have the joyful honor of being accepted by you, permit me to attempt pleasing her whom I adore. Allow me to pay court to her, and, after having obtained her from you, permit me to endeavor to win her from herself."

"Charming! charming!" stammered Nicholas, rubbing his hands—"delicious, upon my honor! By the faith of a knight, it is a refinement worthy of chivalry! I will say nothing to Marguerite. You have a carte-blanche, and the house is open to you! Pay your court, my dear Count, pay your court! Only hurry about it, for to please and to marry I only allow fifteen days, which is fifteen times longer than is needed by a knight of your worth, and who bears azure, with numberless stars."

The conversation was at this point when Lebel-Girard reappeared with Marguerite. At a first glance the upholsterer recognized the two conversationalists to have harmonized, and, conceiving his bill as good as liquidated, congratulated himself warmly.

An hour subsequently, De Nancey reascended into his carriage with his improvised matrimonial agent, and resumed his route for Paris, after having deposited upon Marguerite's trembling hand a kiss replete with eloquence.

"Well?" anxiously inquired the upholsterer when the brilliant equipage resumed motion.

"All is arranged," responded Paul. "I marry Marguerite within fifteen days."

"And you love her?"

"I adore her!"

"And I gave her to him," thought Lebel-Girard to himself as he scratched an ear. "By right I should claim a bonus! Well, I'll ponder over it."

TO BE CONTINUED.

"DR." GILBERT R. SPALDING,

whose portrait appears on this page and whose death is recorded in our circus department, was born sixty-eight years ago in Coeymans, Albany County, N. Y., and the title of "Doctor" was generally prefixed to his name by his friends and acquaintances because, from about 1840 to 1845, he kept a drugstore at the corner of Lydius and Pearl streets, in Albany. The cause of his entering the show business was the loaning of some money to Sam Nichols, a well-known circus-manager, who gave him for security a mortgage upon his circus property. Bad business prevented Mr. Nichols from repaying the money at the time specified, and Dr. Spalding foreclosed the mortgage, but permitted Mr. Nichols to run the show. Finding, however, that by pursuing such a course he was not likely to speedily recover his money, he personally visited the circus with the intention of running it into Albany, and there disposing of the property by auction or private sale. Before reaching Albany he discovered that under his energetic management the show was making money, and, as he liked the business, he determined to continue in the management for a time. at least—that time extended over a period of thirty years. The show was known as Spalding's North American Circus. In the season of 1847-8 he visited New Orleans, La., and, coming North, upon reaching St. Louis, Mo., he divided his company into two shows, retaining the original title and management of one, and putting Dan Rice at the head of the other, with Col. Van Orden (Dr. Spalding's brother-in-law) as manager. He chartered a steamboat called the Allegheny Mail, and in it the last-named company cruised on the Ohio, Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. Among the performers of this company were Dan Rice, clown; Frank Rosston, H. P. Madigan, Burnell Runnells and family, Mons. La Thorne, W. B. Burnish, John Glenroy, Thomas Osborne, Hiram Day and others. In the Fall of 1848 Dr. Spalding sold to Charles J. Rogers one-half of the North American Circus, and the following Spring the show started on the road newly organized and equipped. Among the novel features then presented for the first time were the Appolonicon, drawn by forty horses, four abreast, and driven by one man; tableaux portraying incidents from the lives of Gen. Putnam and "Mad" Anthony Wayne; and the carrying of a horse and rider on men's shoulders. The Dan Rice Show in the Winter of 1848-9, while traveling in the South, were compelled to disband owing to the fearful ravages of cholera. In the Spring of 1849 Dr. Spalding again started Dan Rice at the head of what may be termed in this connection a land show, traveling by wagons. In the Fall of the year, in settling up the business, the entire show reverted to Dr. Spalding. The Spalding & Rogers North American Circus continued its travels, meeting with success, and in 1850, during the first tour through New England, Dr. Spalding invented and used the quarter-poles, eleven-tier seats and extra front seats, now in general use by all circus companies. A year or two later, in the West, Spalding & Rogers built the Floating Palace (upon which entertainments were given on the Western rivers) and the steamboats James Raymond, Banjo and Gazelle, and also purchased the Jenny Lind, Allegheny Mail, Loyal Hanna, North River and Fairy, all being used in conducting their business. In 1856 Spalding, Rogers & Bidwell (David Bidwell having previously been taken into copartnership) took a ten years' lease of the Pelican Theatre, New Orleans, La., reconstructed it and fitted it up in excellent style, so that it could be used for either a circus or a theatre. It was christened Spalding & Rogers' Amphitheatre, which title some years later was changed to that of the Academy of Music, which it still retains. It has undergone several reconstructions, is now a very beautiful theatre, and is owned and managed by David Bidwell. During the next few years Spalding & Rogers had two and sometimes three companies touring this country and Canada, traveling by railroads, wagons and water. In 1860 they put a circus and dramatic company into the Bowery Theatre, this city, and produced equestrian dramas in spectacular style, and from there they transferred their entire forces to the Boston (Mass.) Theatre (then known as the Academy of Music), where they played a highly successful engagement of some weeks' duration. In the Spring of 1862 a magnificent portable amphitheatre was constructed upon an entirely new plan, the brigantine Hannah was purchased and fitted with accommodations for a circus company, and the next two years were passed in Brazil, Uraguay, Buenos Ayres and the West Indies. On the return voyage the vessel was wrecked at Long Branch, N. J., the people and horses, together with some of the baggage, being saved, but the amphitheatre, wardrobe, properties and vessel were lost. Notwithstanding this disaster, the venture was a great financial success, and it is said that more honors were bestowed upon the company than had been received by any other similar troupe in a foreign land. In 1865 Spalding & Rogers dissolved partnership, and Mr. Rogers retired from professional life, and has since resided near Philadelphia, Pa. The copartnership between Spalding & Bidwell continued, and shortly afterwards they leased and rebuilt the Olympic Theatre, St. Louis, Mo. Having already the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La., they leased theatres in Mobile, Ala., and Memphis, Tenn., and established a theatrical circuit, which they conducted successfully for a few seasons, Thomas B. MacDonough being associated with them in a managerial capacity, and the firm-title being Spalding, Bidwell & MacDonough. In 1867 a scheme was devised to send an American circus company to Paris, France, to perform during the Exposition. The managers and capitalists were Avery Smith, Gerard C. Quick, John J. Nathans, Dr. G. R. Spalding and David Bidwell. An edifice in which they were to have performed was built for the purpose by Mr. Kennedy of Albany, N. Y. It was of wood, with a canvas top, and had the following capacity: Forty-four private-boxes, besides an imperial *loge*, seven hundred and sixty parquet-seats, fourteen hundred and twenty balcony seats, and a gallery capable of accommodating nearly two thousand persons, the seats being all cane-bottom chairs. Col. Van Orden had been sent in advance to Paris to prepare the way for the company, which was very strong. The chief attractions, according to the files of THE CLIPPER, included James Robinson and his son Clarence, Frank Pastor, Robert Stickney, G. M. Kelly, Lorenzo Maya, the Rollande Brothers, Wm. Conrad, Charles Rivers, the performing horse Hiram, a performing buffalo, and a troupe of Indians. Most of the company and all the stock, consisting of twenty-three horses, two mules, and a buffalo, also four horses belonging to James Robinson, left New York in the steamship Guiding Star March 30, 1867, David Bidwell and Gerard C. Quick accompanying them. The other performers followed in steamships that sailed at later dates. After arriving in Paris, and when nearly all the preparations for their showing had been made, it was discovered that a local law prevented the erection of any wooden building within the city limits; consequently they could not use their pavilion, and, all other places being engaged, the venture was about to end in failure, when fortunately opportunity was given the American company to play for a brief time, but the result was not what had been expected. In 1872 Dr. Spalding again put Dan Rice on the road with a show managed by Harry W. Spalding, who was dangerously wounded by a pistol shot in Baxter Springs, Kas., which was probably the remote cause of his death, which took place at his father's residence in Saugerties, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1874. Dr. Spalding's last venture, we believe, in the circus business, was during the tenting season of 1875, when he was the principal backer of Melville, Maginley & Cooke's Centennial Circus and Thespian Company. Spalding & Bidwell dissolved copartnership some few years ago, and in the division of the property David Bidwell retained the Academy of Music, New Orleans, and Dr. Spalding the Olympic Theatre, St. Louis, which has been successfully managed by his son Charles for a few years past. Spalding & Bidwell had recently formed what may be considered a new copartnership, as a few weeks ago they purchased the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, La., which they intended to restore to its previous position of a first-class theatre. The deceased left a widow and one son, Charles. Besides Harry W., whose death is referred to above, there had been a daughter, who died, when quite young, in 1847. Dr. Spalding's remains will be brought from New Orleans, to Saugerties, and will probably be buried in his native town.

THE CRITIC'S PEN.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER,
BY OSCAR R. BEERS.

A little violet, blossoming,
Half-hidden 'neath a thrifty weed,
Did seem to me as struggling
From such a shelter to be freed.
Ah me! I thought how very true—
So like a genius it did seem—
A hidden sweet, if brought to view,
Might win for it the world's esteem.
Then, stooping down, I plucked the herb,
And pushed aside the blades of grass,
But left the violet undisturbed,
To kiss the zephyrs as they passed.

Next morn I wandered there again.
Alas! the cruel wreck I found!
Someone had cut the stem in twain,
And torn the roots from out the ground.
I lingered but a moment there
Where yesterday my violet grew,
So sweet, so tender, and so fair,
That God had given me to view.
And so, I thought, how true, indeed,
The human race like violets seem;
If from obscurity they're freed,
They wreck not danger lurks unseen.

• • • • • • •

Ah! actresses, and actors, too,
My flower's fate you must divide,
Because half-hidden once you grew,
Till someone pushed the weeds aside.
Then came the critic's crushing pen,
Where you, just blossoming, were found:
They broke your glory from the stem,
And dashed your castles to the ground.

Newark, 1880.

RECIPES

FOR MAKING CHEAP VARIETY PERFORMERS.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER,
BY JOHN H. BYRNE.

STRAIGHT MEN.—One old-man wig, an old morning-gown and a cane.

COMEDIAN (for the season).—One close-crop wig, one fright-wig, an old pair of pants abundantly patched, old vest and coat, and an old hat of any description. All of the above pieces of wardrobe must be as dirty as possible, to create a laugh.

ENDMEN.—The usual apology for an evening suit—swallow-tailed coat, diagonal vest, any kind of pants, so long as they are not black; and the following remark after the lady vocalist has finished her ballad: "Say, Mr. Chesterfield, that's a nice song. Did you ever see my girl? Oh, she is a darling, you bet she is. S-a-y, I got a conundrum for you. Why am I like a bottle of beer? *Answer.*—Because I'm corked up."

BANJO-SOLOISTS.—An ordinary pair of pants of any description, a coat of sufficient length in the tails to mop up the floor of the stage, red vest, old white hat, shoes large enough to cover a coal-hole if necessary, and a very cheap banjo. After going through the usual business of sliding foot across the seat of the chair, then dusting it off with coat-tails, they proceed to tune up; and while doing so they inform you of the fact that they will sing a new song, written for them by a Comanche in Italian, and vocalized by a Zulu in Constantinople, entitled "The Girl with the Red-headed Hair."

SONG-AND-DANCE ARTISTS.—Any kind of attire for the pedal extremities, from a pair of black tights to a pair of pants with material enough in them to make a bed-tick, and an old "plug" hat to kick—though they don't "kick" half so loud on the stage as they do at the boarding-house if they don't get turkey, pie, ice-cream and raisins seven times a week for five dollars.

SKETCH ARTISTS.—Characters: one male, one female. The female is a stage-struck maiden who aspires to do Juliet or "I hope I don't intrude." (But she does intrude, and should have stayed at her old position of cook and dish-polisher at the Gilly House.) The gentleman is a house-servant of a sable complexion, and is dressed in the way that all house-servants are—a huge pair of plantation shoes, and an extravagant pair of pants made of calico or bed-ticking. They tell several conundrums and jokes, sing a medley and —— Then comes the best part of the act—the scenes close in on them, and out comes the

MOTTO VOCALIST.—He is gotten up regardless of expense, in full evening-dress, white collar, white necktie, white cuffs, white gloves, and—and white—white—paper bosom. He sings, with a strong nasal twang, that he is "Something in the City," and you think he is—a vagrant, and should get eleven months and thirty-one days on the Isle de Blackwell.

SERIO-COMICS.—A thing of the past. How they are made nowadays: Take a woman, give her a satin dress (made of silicia, six cents per yard), one box of powder, one box of rouge, a towel to carry make-up to the theatre, and a towel to put her dress in—she never has a hall-trunk. That is her wardrobe. This is her repertory: One medley—"The Babies on Our Block," and an imitation of Pat Rooney.

MUSICAL ARTISTS.—In theatrical parlance "Musical Mokes," "Musical Mikes" or "Musical Mops." Their stock in trade consists of an asthmatic accordeon, a concertina, two banjos, a baby-fiddle and a tin-whistle, and the funny feller wears a coat that is "split from the collar to the tail."

To the ingredients in the above recipes are to be added one per cent. of talent to ninety-nine per cent of gall, together with a happy faculty for committing to memory everything the artists see or hear done or said by "producers" (*i. e.*, people who originate acts or sayings), and at the next turn doing it one week ahead of the originals.

ALL FLATTERY is dangerous. So people always think, if it is addressed to others, but never when it is addressed to themselves.

NEW YORK CLIPPER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1880.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No Answers by Mail or Telegraph.

[For answers to amusement questions, see first page of "Theatrical Record."]

☞ QUESTIONS THAT DO NOT REACH THIS OFFICE UNTIL MONDAY MORNING WILL NOT BE ANSWERED UNTIL THE FOLLOWING WEEK.

LITERAL, Philadelphia.—To make a player show his whole hand in justification of having opened a jack-pot that has been resigned to him is subversive of poker-law for half a century. The new ruling is with the book you quote, and is itself "the later decision." No one can demand to be shown cards that he has not paid to have shown him. Everybody has beforehand paid to see the cards on which a jack-pot has been opened—that is, he has paid to see two jacks or two aces, or even two deuces and two tens, but not three aces and two jacks. It is by virtue of this payment that the general law of poker that a hand not "called" cannot be seen is departed from. Such departure is necessary to the integrity of the jack-pot. Your argument that the opener should be made to show his whole hand because he might hold five deuces or five jacks applies with no more force to an uncalled hand that opened a jack-pot than to an uncalled hand in which there is no jack-pot.

A, B, C AND D., New Orleans.—You having made the trump, A could not go alone—at least he could not go alone and gain anything by it; and if you can show, which we doubt, that his making three tricks was wholly due to his partner's not having played with him, you are entitled to score one point, instead of his scoring two for a euchre. But it will not do to assume that A's partner would have led a certain card. It is sounder to assume that what a player can accomplish without his partner he could have accomplished with him. A is wrong in saying that if your side had made three tricks you would have been entitled to two points. It would have counted you but one. On the same principle, it would have counted him but two had he made all five tricks—or no more and no less than if his partner had went along with him.

N., Waverly.—It makes no difference to the loser of the four games, or to the proprietor, whether the loser pays forty cents out of his pocket or thirty cents out of his pocket along with his four checks, which the proprietor is bound to redeem at two and a half cents apiece. We cannot understand why there should be any dispute about this, nor why you should ask us if, after the loser had paid in checks for one-fourth of the games and cash for the remainder, the players are to "then get a check each for last game." Having already got four checks each, they had already all that were due them, if but four games were played. The fact that the game was pinpool cannot alter this.

C. S., Co. B.—1. There will always be quite a division of opinion upon that subject. We never give the circulations of newspapers, nor any idea as to which has the largest. As to which six papers have the largest, the question is evidently based upon the erroneous idea that the circulations of leading papers are permanent, whereas they are extremely fluctuating in the course of a year. 2. Please state what kind of games. If rules of most games are meant, then "American Hoyle."

WATERBURY.—No matter what had been his right to it, A could not return after leaving the place and claim the money he had allowed his opponent to take. The fact that he had allowed B to take it shows that he would have claimed it if he had been in B's place. In other words, it showed that he believed B had won it. His subsequent claim suggests that someone outside had told him that he had won. This will not do. B was playing A alone, not A and someone else.

J. D., Chicago.—A left-handed billiard-player should play the spot-stroke from the right-hand side of the white ball's spot, and a right-handed player should take the opposite side. But if he never plays anything but cushion-caroms, it makes no ultimate difference which side he plays it from, although for the sake of familiarity and certainty of accomplishment he should always play it from the one side.

KEBER HOUSE, Cincinnati.—1. If the authority chosen declines to decide it, and the bettors do not agree to a new reference, the wager will have to be drawn. 2. Like any other book that is published, and even like the Cincinnati journal that has declined to act, it is an authority only for those who choose to accept it as such.

R. R. R., Erie.—B's card having been exposed in the draw by the dealer, B is to be given the top card on the deck. He is not to wait until the others are served. He is entitled to the first live card following the last one he got. The exposed card is not a part of the pack for that deal. It is as dead as if it were an eleven-spot.

CHARLES AND GEORGE, New Orleans.—F is right in betting that "fives of any kind beat fours of the same kind at poker-dice," and F is right in betting that "five deuces beat four aces." Both are betting on virtually the same thing, according to the statement submitted, which has probably omitted something.

T. H. G.—We regret it, but in the limited time at command we have been unable to find out the location of a meeting-room in this city of the Improved Order of Red Men. Possibly some one of our readers will send it to us in time for next issue. Meantime you might call at the large hall corner of Centre and Grand streets.

E. K., Montgomery.—The bet is to be determined by the fact of its raining or not raining in Montgomery, Ala., and regardless of any other place. That no other place was mentioned is the strongest kind of presumption that Montgomery was meant.

M. O. G., Nashua.—Nicholas Murphy won the first prize, $5,000 and the O'Leary belt, in the six-day race at Madison-square Garden, this city, Oct. 6 to 11, 1879. The gate-money was not divided among the contestants, the cash-prizes being $5,000, $2,600, $1,000 and $500.

REMINGTON CONGAR, Fulton.—1. Under the circumstances the referee was right in so deciding, and in any case his decision was final. 2. In side-hold wrestling no fall counts unless one of the contestants is thrown fairly upon his back.

I. J. SMITH, Columbia.—W. E. Graham did not compete against J. B. Clark, who is an amateur and does not walk for money, at Madison-square Garden, this city, Sept. 29, 1879; nor did Miss Bertha Marshall ever contend in a race here.

F. W. GOTOBED AND TOM MCALPINE, Grass Valley.—1. Such a blow as you describe should not be considered a foul. 2. A referee should not give a decision until appealed to by one or the other of the umpires appointed to look after the interests of the principals.

CAPE.—Christian Faber was not a contestant in the second race for the Astley belt in Madison-square Garden, Sept. 22 to 27, 1879, which was won by Rowell, with Merritt second and Hazael third.

S. G. R., Brooklyn.—The steamboat J. B. Schuyler last week began running between Baltimore and Richmond, taking Norfolk in on the route. It is not at all likely that she will run to Coney Island this Summer.

J. J. H., Boston.—If you mean the modern horse-car, it was introduced in this country about 1849-50, in New Orleans. Passengers were drawn in cars by horses twenty years or more before that.

GREENWOOD, Boston.—He had nothing to do with the management of the O'Leary-belt race last week. He entered a man for the contest and attended to him on the track.

J. S. C., Baltimore.—1. See CLIPPER ALMANAC for records. 2. The departments of the principal cities use machines by the same manufacturers, we believe, and superiority depends upon size and power.

BLACK CATS, Fort Stevenson.—1. Subscription expires with No. 5, Vol. 28. 2. The breadth of Broadway, this city, opposite Metropolitan Hotel, is from curb to curb 45ft.; from building to building, 80ft. 4in.

WATERBURY.—A won the game. He could not call the game on his three tricks, even if calling game is necessary, inasmuch as possibly he could not know whether his trump was high or not.

JAMES WALTON, Toronto.—1. The lady has no authentic record for such a performance. 2. It is customary, but not compulsory, that the performer should start at the commencement of each quarter-hour.

J. O. C., Troy.—James Elliott was born in Athlone, Ireland, Sept. 12, 1844, stands 5ft. 11in. in height, and he used to fight at 160lb.

E. V. E.—Blower Brown did not, while in this country, start in any other six-day race (142 hours) than that for the O'Leary belt.

HUFFY.—Frank Hart made 540⅝ miles when he won the race for the Rose Belt at Madison-square Garden last December.

LYONS, Boston.—The referee informs us that Dufur acted more on the defensive than his opponent did. We were not present at the contest.

FRED WRIGHT, Mobile.—It would be decidedly against the code-rules to play such tenth man, but we have advocated it as a rule of the game.

T. W. R., Troy.—If five is counted for the highest trump at forty-fives, he who plays the five-fingers at any time that he has but ten to go can claim out.

J. S. BARTON, San Francisco.—If the time was officially taken and announced as given in the paper forwarded, it constitutes a record; but we do not believe it was so taken.

OLD READER, Wilmington.—1. Five-pound notes are the lowest denomination issued by the Bank of England. 2. Good Friday is not a national holiday here.

A. AND C., Prescott.—Repeat your question, if you are sure it has not been answered. Duplicate it as nearly as possible.

OLD READER, Jersey City.—You will find the population of France, Austria and other countries in THE CLIPPER ALMANAC for 1880.

HOLYOKE.—The game being fifteen-ball pool, you could push the cue-ball against the object-ball and squeeze the latter into the pocket.

JONES, Hot Springs.—At whiskey-poker any player can knock who has not just drawn. B could close the game at once.

BRADGE AND OTHERS, Brooklyn.—Unless it is specially agreed to play straight-flushes, the best hand that can be held at poker is one containing four aces.

R. V., Norway.—We do not know of any. No one could win it, were any prize offered for the true solution of the Gem Puzzle.

GENEVA LAKE.—The split is the half of the difference between five dollars and twenty-five. A is to pay B ten dollars.

INDICATOR.—1. Of the two men named, O'Leary is the better heel-and-toe walker. 2. See answers in dramatic column.

WM. SKUSE, Rock Island.—1. Blower Brown's best record for four-days' go-as-you please racing (96 hours) is 405 miles 165 yards. 2. Yes.

DON, St. Louis.—A player who holds jacks or better is not obliged to open a jack-pot in most coteries, although in some he is. He ought not to be in any.

MINNEAPOLIS.—He who makes the trump and has the lead can lead whatever he pleases.

MCN., Wallingford.—See THE CLIPPER ALMANAC for 1880 for fastest times.

AUTHENTIC RECORD, Toronto.—See reply to James Walton.

BOZ, Brooklyn.—Yes; it was published, but the papers are out of print.

R. E. T., Philadelphia.—We have none so far back as that.

F. H. B., Altoona.—Address Smith, 9 Merrill Court, Lowell, Mass.

P. G.—It was published in THE CLIPPER dated July 14, 1877.

A READER, Baltimore.—We do not know who makes beef-skewers.

EXCELSIOR, Rochester.—The newcomer should have been informed that the party were playing straights.

J. B. T., Charleston.—We cannot inform you as to the height of the tallest man in the German Army.

T. F. H., Long Island City.—Iona Island is on the left-hand side of the Hudson River, going up.

W. L. P., Breckenridge.—Three fours and two fives beat three deuces and two sixes at any kind of poker.

R. W. HAM, Honesdale.—Apply to the Pope Manufacturing Company, 87 Summer-street, Boston, Mass.

CHAS. LEE.—You can get the dating stamp of Scott & Co., 291 Broadway, New York.

CHARLEY, Centreville.—We must decline to settle bets when they refer to our private business.

J. E. W., Middletown.—We know nothing about Chicago poolsellers.

F. AND N., Marlboro.—Tom Sayers' arm was not broken in his fight with Heenan.

FRANK MARTIN.—We have no record of a man of that name engaging in a ring-fight.

JAMES DENBIGH, Brooklyn.—Write to *The Sporting Life*, Fleet street, London, Eng.

J. H., Brooklyn.—The Staten Island Quarantine riot occurred in September, 1857.

P. H. T., Washington.—It was on Dec. 30, 1851, that Kossuth arrived in your city.

E. H. B., Cleveland.—The London *Punch* was founded in 1841.

N. G. S., Reading.—His name does not appear among the card-dealers in the business directory.

H. DEACON, Phila.—We have not heard that a revised edition has been issued.

AJAX, Cobourg.—We have no right to answer the question without Mr. Stephens' permission.

W. SMITH.—J. B. Clark has walked twenty-five miles in 4h. 3m. 35s.

WASHINGTON.—The wording of the bet makes R. R winner.

J. O'N., Philadelphia.—Dominick Bradley and Sam Rankin fought on Aug. 1, 1857.

W. N. B.—His imprisonment while a minor should not affect his citizenship, we should say.

OLD RYE, Salem.—Any player in a game in which cutting is permissible can insist upon the cards being cut.

MARBLEHEAD.—B could not use a card on the board for the purpose of building on A's pile.

VERITAS.—See report of O'Leary belt race in this issue.

JAMES HALL, Erie.—See tables in CLIPPER ALMANAC.

BERNARDO.—He must deal to all the players alike.

U. N. B., Louisville.—See THE CLIPPER ALMANAC.

H. H., Schenectady.—See THE CLIPPER ALMANAC.

J. FORD.—1. Out of print. 2. About sixty cents.

T. J. S., Columbia.—He is the same individual.

F. F., Le Seur.—We have not.

DIXIE.—It has been sent for.

◆

IF ANY West Point cadet were guilty of slitting the ears of Whittaker, familiarity with that sort of work would throw suspicion on one of the members from Ohio.

◆

IF MIRAMON AND AMBRE don't wear any more clothes than most opera-singers do, it seems to us that a dressing-room might be dispensed with altogether.

◆

OF THE MANY who fell by the wayside at the recent go-as-you-please at Madison-square Garden, nearly all were victims of Hart disease.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

Weekly Record of the Decease of Prominent Individuals.

COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER.

ALDRICH, Herman D.—A well-known resident of this city. He was for thirty years the business partner of Robert H. McCurdy (whose death is elsewhere mentioned). Born in adjoining States at about the same time, they first met in this city as boys; commenced the battle of life together under the same employer; ultimately became partners in business, as well as intimate friends; lived side by side for many years after retiring from active life; and finally died on the same day and of the same malady. Aldrich had long been known as a liberal supporter of all charitable projects, and he was one of the earliest and most constant contributors to St. Luke's Hospital—here, April 5, aged 79.

BUTLER, William—A veteran of the War of 1812—Circleville, O., April 7, aged 90.

BEST, John—Said to be the oldest Mason in the United States. His Masonic life covered a period of seventy-seven years—New Concord, O., April 3.

BARTHOLOMEW, Miss Elizabeth—A centenarian. She was born in Baden, Germany, and came to this country when about eight years old. Her husband died about fifty years ago, and she left three children, ten grandchildren and one great-grandchild. She retained all her faculties up to within two or three weeks ago—Philadelphia, April 6, aged 102.

CARSON, Alfred—Well known for his long connection with the Volunteer Fire Department of this city, having held the post of assistant-engineer for twelve years, and he was then appointed chief-engineer. For the past eight years he had been acting as fire-surveyor for a city insurance company—Jersey City, N. J., April 7.

COLLINS, Erastus—One of the leading and wealthiest citizens of Hartford, Ct., where he was a director of many corporations, both financial and philanthropic—Hartford, April 7.

CAMPBELL, James—An old and well-known citizen of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was formerly a police-captain—there, April 5, aged 78.

DANIELS, Wesley—An old settler of Fayetteville, Ind.—there, April 6, aged 83.

EICHELBERGER, T. W.—Editor of *The* (Iowa) *State Register*—Des Moines, Ia., April 4, aged 35.

FREEMAN, Dr. Warren—An old homœopathic physician of this city, where he had practiced for the last twenty-five years—here, April 6, aged 65.

FISHER, R. S.—A prominent citizen of Union City, Ind., where he was cashier of the Commercial Bank—there, April 8.

GOUVERNEUR, Samuel L.—A well-known citizen of Washington, D. C. He was the grandson of President Monroe, and entered the United States army in early life, and served as an officer of infantry in Mexico. In 1848 he resigned and entered the Third Auditor's office, and was afterwards appointed Consul to one of the China ports, where he remained till 1862. On his return to America he established *The Maryland Herald* at Frederick City, and removed to Washington about seven years ago.—Washington, April 5, aged 52.

GOULD, Joseph—An old merchant of Newark, N. J. He was formerly a resident of Michigan, and had served three terms in Congress—Newark, April 10.

HUTTON, Rev. Mancius S.—A prominent preacher of the Reformed (Dutch) Church for nearly forty years. Since the dissolution of his pastorate in this city he had devoted his time to fulfilling his duties as a trustee of Columbia College, as a director of the Bible Society, and as president of the Board of Education of the Reformed Church—here, April 11, aged 77.

HOWARD, William H.—Governor of Dakota—Washington, D. C., April 10.

HELMUTH, Dr. William S.—A prominent homœopathic physician of Philadelphia, Pa., who was active in the establishment of the Hahnemann College of that city—Philadelphia, April 8, aged 79.

HYATT, George E. L.—A retired merchant of this city, who in anti-slavery times was a leading abolitionist—here, April 6, aged 65.

HAGNER, Henry—A well-known lawyer of Brooklyn, N. Y. He was secretary of the Brooklyn Law Library for the past thirty years—Brooklyn, April 4, aged 56.

HATFIELD, Gilbert—One of the oldest residents of Hoboken, N. J.—there, April 8, aged 89.

MATHER, Asaph D.—A prominent citizen and banker of Utica, N. Y.—there, April 8, aged 57.

MARSHALL, John G.—A retired Judge, who was also widely known throughout British America as a voluminous writer on religion, temperance and politics—Halifax, N. S., April 6, aged 95.

MOORE, Elizabeth—A centenarian—Philadelphia, Pa., April 4, aged 102.

McCURDY, Robert H.—A venerable and esteemed resident and retired merchant of this city, where he was prominent in many charitable movements, and connected with the management of many financial and benevolent institutions—here, April 5, aged 84.

NEWTON, Chauncey—One of the editors of *The Cincinnati Enquirer*, with which he had been connected for the past ten years as correspondent, political writer and managing editor—Cincinnati, O., April 6, aged 43.

PARRISH, Daniel—In former years a prominent merchant of this city. He retired from business many years ago, and was noted for his liberality to public and private charities—here, April 5, aged 84.

PAKINGTON, John Somerset—A member of the British Parliament for over forty years. In 1874 he was created Lord Hampton—London, Eng., cable dispatch dated April 10, aged 81.

REYNOLDS, General James L.—A prominent citizen of Lancaster, Pa. At the outbreak of the late war he entered the Union Army as a private. He served as Quartermaster-general of Pennsylvania under Governor Curtin. He was a leading member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1872—Philadelphia, April 5, aged 58.

SPALDING, G. R.—A well-known circus-manager (see elsewhere)—New Orleans, April 6, aged 68.

SAYRE, Dr. Chas. H. H.—A well-known young physician of this city—here, April 11, aged 29.

SHORBRIDGE, Samuel—One of the oldest and most respected citizens of Lafayette, Ind. He had served a term in the State Legislature in 1872—Lafayette, April 7, aged 50.

SAUNDERS, James Mowton—Engineer of the Gaslight Company of Baltimore, Md., for the past thirty-one years. He was for many years a director in the Maryland Institute and in the Maryland Horticultural Society—Baltimore, April 7, aged 64.

SCHENCK, J. R.—A well-known New Jersey journalist. He had been editor of several weekly journals in that State, including *The Ocean County Democrat*, upon which he was engaged at the time of his death—Flemington, N. J., April 3.

ST. JOHN, General Isaac Munroe—Mining-engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and consulting-engineer of other roads. Prior to the late war he was connected with various railroads in the South, and he afterwards served in the Confederate Army as commissary-general—Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 7, aged 52.

THATCHER, Henry K.—Rear-admiral of the United States Navy on the retired list. He was born in Maine, and entered the navy March 4, 1823. During the Rebellion he did good service while in command of the Western Gulf Squadron. He was retired in 1868—Boston, Mass., April 5.

WEILAGE, John G.—Sexton of Zion German Lutheran Church, Baltimore, Md., for the past thirty-one years—Baltimore, April 9, aged 74.

YOUNG, Captain John H.—Shipping-commissioner at the port of Philadelphia. He had formerly commanded some of the largest merchant ships sailing out of that port—Philadelphia, April 5, aged 72.

ZEH, David—One of the oldest business-men of Albany, N. Y.—there, April 8, aged 78.

BILLIARDS.

SLOSSON vs. VIGNAUX.

The Surprise of the Year—Vignaux Ahead 175 on April 10 and 801 on April 11.

Whichever way the match ends that is now playing at Cremorne Hall, Paris, the American is a victim. It is not known to us how the match originated. It was a surprise to almost everybody when it was announced. It *is* known to us, however, that Slosson went abroad on insufficient information. Entertaining the highest possible opinion of Vignaux as a general player, inclusive of his being the best nurser away from the "rail" that this country ever saw, he yet believed him comparatively inexpert as a rail-player, and not capable of running more than three or four hundred even in practice. In this belief almost everybody else on this side of the Atlantic shared. No one can comprehend the "true inwardness" of rail-play who does not have it shown to him in detail, and a man of Vignaux's years would never pick it up simply by seeing it played. Fancying that he already knew all there is in billiards, he would conclude that it is merely delicacy and steadiness of touch that keeps the balls in position. Virtually, as we have many times before remarked, the "rail" is a trick. As a dispatch from Paris on the 5th inst. demonstrated, when it spoke of runs of from eight to eleven hundred having been made in practice by the French expert, Vignaux has mastered the trick. Just two weeks before, we had been informed that a player from America had in the Spring of 1879 gone into Vignaux's room and taught it him; but we did not believe it, because, it being the chief stock in trade of American players, there was nothing to be gained by an American in giving it away. There was another reason for not believing it, and that was that at the time of being informed of it we had a letter from Paris, in which the writer spoke of having seen Vignaux make a run of less than 300 on his little 4½x9 table, in the course of which he kept on playing several times when it was palpable to a practiced eye that he had not counted, and no fewer than six times he played on "frozen" balls. The cable-dispatch of last week showed that, if Vignaux did this, he did it for a purpose, as he had no need to do it in order to run as high as 300. It is now pretty evident that he has been practicing the "rail" ever since his eyes were first opened to it; and with a French professional, and with Vignaux more especially, practicing means playing 730 days in the year—before dinner and after dinner in a long game, with 365 short games as a nightcap every month in the year and every day in the week, Sunday being as busy a day as any of the others. It is by still making days' work of it that Vignaux is the strong player that he is at an age far in advance of that at which American professionals lapse into obscurity, being succeeded by younger men. Slosson may win this match, but he cannot enter into the playing of it with that confidence he would have possessed had he never heard of those long runs at Vignaux's hands. Had he heard of them before he was to start from here, he might not have started. The time for him and Schaefer to have gone in quest of Vignaux was last year. Had they been in the places of Garnier and Daly, Vignaux would most likely have been defeated in the little tournaments held in Paris a twelvemonth ago, as Schaefer's and Slosson's rail-play, so vastly superior to Daly's or Garnier's, would have stripped the French expert of confidence.

Since the foregoing was written the cable has forwarded the salient points of the first night's play, and the bulk of the rail-work appears to have been done by Vignaux, runs of 60, 422, 185, 73 and 31 being made by him in that way, the 31 bringing him to the close 175 points ahead, with the balls still on the rail as a beginning for the second night's session of 800 points. These runs aggregate 771 points, thus leaving him but 29 for his remaining ten innings. Each player had fifteen innings, which makes the averages for the night 53 1-3 for Vignaux, and 41 2-3 for Slosson. The latter certainly did himself credit, considering that he is among a strange people. Both of his chief runs, 227 in the fifth and 292 in the ninth inning, were made after Vignaux had got his long lead by running 422 in the fourth inning. This run was ended by a foul. Slosson also claimed foul on Vignaux early in his run of 60, but it was not allowed. The only "freeze" appears to have been encountered by Slosson, who counted off spotted balls at his 226th shot, but made but one more. He seems to have never got the lead, as between his 227 and 292 (the rail coming to him in the latter at 27) Vignaux put in 185 in the seventh inning, having got the "rail" at 9. The contest did not begin until 8.45. The Collender table sent over in the same steamer that bore Slosson was used. Slosson also took out with him a set of Collender cushions for Vignaux to practice with. The players were to have tossed as to whether this set or that on the table should be used in the match, this being a stipulation made by Vignaux. The original programme has been returned to, and thus the entire 4,000 points will be played in five nights, instead of in four of 1,000 points apiece, as was intended a few weeks ago. There are two referees—Lucien Piot, named by Vignaux, and an American amateur who for the past dozen years has resided in Paris. No one here knows how it is designed to carry out this unusual feature, save that it was proposed that that player who should be first to reach 800 should name the referee for the last 800. Accordingly, Piot will be the referee at the close, and he was the referee at the beginning. This is also a peculiar arrangement insisted upon by Vignaux, it is understood. As in the nature of things Slosson should be at a disadvantage at the start, and therefore the unlikelier to reach 800 first, it is to be inferred that he would not have given in his adhesion to this part of the programme could he have got a match without doing so. Jacques Gibelin was umpire for Vignaux. Slosson had to do his own umpiring. The attendance was excellent, but not sufficient to fill the hall. Among the spectators was the Prince of Wurtemburg. Al. Smith is betting on Slosson, and that alone ought to suffice to clip the wings of the American eagle. A dispatch to *The Herald* says that Smith laid 2,000 francs, even up, as the game began, and that at the end of the third inning he bet 10,000 francs with M. Janouski. It was then that Slosson missed after making 24, and Vignaux ran his 422. In this city the betting, so far as pools were concerned, was two to one on Slosson before the game began, but there were no investments worth speaking of.

VIGNAUX DOES ALL THE PLAYING ON THE SECOND NIGHT.

The amateur, Mr. Thomas, was the referee on Sunday night, April 11. The game did not begin until twelve minutes of nine. Notwithstanding that Vignaux had the "rail" to start with, the balls having been placed in the position they occupied at the close of the first night's play, he was so unlucky as to make but 10, "freezing" and failing to make the spot-stroke, which Slosson had made twice, never missing it, the night before. The American did nothing to speak of, and in the sixth inning Vignaux, who meanwhile had also been comparatively idle, ran 51 on the rail. A cipher from Slosson then followed, and Vignaux again railed the balls. At 215 Slosson claimed "No count." Vignaux insisted that he had counted, but the referee's decision was that there had been no carom. It was received by Vignaux's adherents with the strongest marks of disapprobation. It may be explained here that in France, where professionals can rarely be induced to cross cues, each being so jealous of his reputation that he is loth to jeopardize it even in what would here be called a mere exhibition game, the word of a professor of billiards, as he is called there, is never questioned. If he says he counted, it is taken for granted that he thought he did, and that settles it. Amusing instances of this occurred in the Sexton-Vignaux match. The latter thought it the proper thing, as he could not then work the "rail," to prevent Sexton's utilizing it; so, having in his last hours of practice indented the cloth all along the rail, he insisted that the match should be played not only on the old cloth that had been used in practice, but also with the old balls, which were of course out of true; and the referee, a French professor, sustained Vignaux. Thus Sexton never got the chance to publicly show the "rail," then in its infancy, in the French capital. During the game Vignaux made more shots in the crotch than the rules permitted, and Sexton claimed foul. It was a question of arithmetical fact. Had the player made two shots in the crotch, or three? The decision of the referee was: "Mr. Vignaux says he hasn't made as many shots as Mr. Sexton says he has," and Vignaux continued playing. These incidents are recalled as suggesting that Mr. Thomas' decision was by no means wrong merely because it was greeted by hisses. In his ninth inning Slosson got the rail, but lost control of the balls at 10. Gathering them again, he made the run 122. Two innings later, Vignaux by the rail, aided by a few driving-shots, always his great excellence heretofore, ran 114; and in the next inning, after 18 made by open play, the rail-route was again open to him, and he kept the track until he had added 384 points to his string, making his total 1,600 to Slosson's 799, with the balls in the position akin to those of the pawnbroker, wherewith to start off on the third night, when Piot will be the referee. Slosson scored but 174, an average of 14⅙, while Vignaux averged 61.7-13. His average so far as the game has gone is 59.7-27, with an uncompleted inning in his favor. Slosson's is 29.16-27 on completed innings, he having won the lead at the beginning of the game.

It is cabled that "Vignaux's success of the previous night gave him an air of extreme confidence, and that the American party are surprised at Vignaux's rail-play." This confidence will enable Vignaux to keep on averaging from 45 to 65, unless Slosson, by a supreme effort of despair or recklessness, or by a lucky turn of a ball when he is playing carefully, can overcome his opponent's lead, which is now 801. Really this is not a much worse position than that when Vignaux ran 422 on the first night, if the player who is behind can only be brought to look at it in the proper light. Then Vignaux was four to one ahead, and now he is but two to one ahead, with the game but three-tenths older. By the same process, whether it was skillful play or good fortune that sent Vignaux forward, Slosson can as quickly bridge the gap as his opponent made it. He has now twice the margin that Vignaux has to get in long runs. The latter must stop, at least for a time, when he makes 800, while Slosson can keep on until he has added 1,601. A few turns on the "rail" will enable him to do it. It is essential only that he keep up his courage. Thus far he has done no rail-playing at all worthy of him; and while "a stern chase is a long chase," it is also true that "it is a long lane that has no turn." This is the longest lane Slosson has ever found himself in, and after his surprise at his queer predicament is over he should make the longest "record" run of his life. There is one heavy drawback. With referees who have virtually been made partisans of, every carom must needs be so solidly made as to be audible as well as visible. There would be something more than a glimmer of hope for Slosson were both referees not residents of Paris. He returns to America, but they are to stay there.

Having waited until 10.40 P. M. on April 12 for a cable dispatch giving us the results of the third night's play, we infer from its non-arrival, Paris being five hours or so ahead of New York in time, that the ground is being disputed inch by inch throughout the third 800 points, or else that Slosson, with his wide margin to operate upon, is getting in runs of some importance, and thus deterring Vignaux's arrival at the 2,400-point goal. Yet it is an equally reasonable theory that a press of telegraphic business is keeping the dispatch back.

STRAY SHOTS.

Cable-dispatches as to the progress of the Paris game are received nightly at Slosson's room, Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue. Wednesday night, April 14, will see the end.....Lon Morris Jr. arrived here from the Hot Springs on the night of the 10th......Herman P. Butler has the refusal of a place in Shepard's room......H. W. Collender has removed to Stamford, Ct., for the Summer......Yank Adams is in Boston, and this week is to give a series of exhibitions at Marshall's room......Louis Shaw was to have given an exhibition in Sterling, Ill., on the 9th, in Clinton, Ia., on the 10th, Omaha, Neb., on the 16th and 17th, and thence to Cheyenne and Denver. He is under engagement for two weeks in Leadville, Col., beginning April 27.....On April 5 the following were elected members of the National Billiard-players' Association: Jacob Aronson, Jas. Palmer, H. J. Bergman, P. J. Rogers, C. C. Bond, W. H. Bartlett, and Sexton and Schaefer......E. Keefe of 50 Beach street, Boston, is doing so well that he has just put in a new pool-table. After this his place will be known as "The Haunted House."......The pool-table keepers of Philadelphia met on the 5th inst. to take measures towards releasing them from the operation of the law requiring a tax of $30 on the first billiard-table in every public room, and $10 on every additional table. ......It is reported that George Stone, now in Providence, R. I., is to be superintendent of the St. Cloud room, Boston......The exhibition recently given in aid of the Philadelphia Billiard Association realized $57.47. ......Amand Darlot is to give exhibitions at Ittner's, Tremont, April 13, and at Rabbett's Room, Jersey City, 10.....The establishment of a branch house in San Francisco, spoken of by us some weeks ago as one of the projects of the Brunswick & Balke Co., is now an accomplished fact, according to a dispatch to a Chicago paper. ......C. C. Bond, announced as intending to establish in Paris a branch house of the H. W. Collender Co., sailed from Philadelphia on the 7th inst......The money is all up for the Schaefer-Sexton match......In a letter dated March 31, Slosson requests THE CLIPPER to announce that it is not true that, as he sees an American journal has stated, he is being represented in the details of the match by Mortimer Humphrey. Slosson had written on the 12th that Mr. H. would not represent him in any way, and at the close of March he specially sent a cable-message to that effect. In his letter of March 31 Slosson announces the arrival of Al. Smith, and that the latter and several others thought so well of his (Slosson's) play that they had made up a purse of 100,000 francs, which they had offered the Vignaux party for acceptance, even up, the French player's chief backers being members of the Jockey Club. Slosson also states that for several days Vignaux refused to proceed with the making of the match unless his opponent agreed to divide the receipts. Our impression from the tone of the letter is that Slosson would not so agree. He speaks with prudent and proper confidence of his ability to win, states that he would sooner lose his right arm than be defeated, and adds that "Vignaux is a proud man, who would not be beaten for all the world."

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THERE IS A LETTER in our care for Harry Cole.

THE RING.

GOSS AND RYAN.

The match for the heavy-weight championship between Paddy Ryan and Joe Goss goes on as the "coves what love a mill" desire to see it. The principals have settled down to hard work at their training-quarters—Goss at Fort Hamilton and Ryan at Far Rockaway, L. I.—and are gradually getting rid of useless weight. The final deposit of $250 a side must be staked at Billy Tracy's, 33 West Twenty-ninth street, on Monday evening, April 19, between 7 and 9 P. M., when the final stakeholder has to be chosen, and the men or their representatives are to toss for choice of milling ground. On Tuesday, April 6, Goss had a big house at his benefit in Music Hall, Boston, Mass. A first-class entertainment was given, in which, in addition to local talent, Barney Aaron, Billy and Warry Edwards, Arthur Chambers, Frank White and others from this city and Philadelphia participated. Goss met Sullivan, a young heavy-weight of the Hub, in the wind-up, and from all accounts the latter performed in a more satisfactory manner than his antagonist.

RODDA VS. MCALPINE.—The fight between these men with hard gloves, for $300 a side, came off within thirty miles of Nevada City, Cal., April 2. They fought eight rounds in eighteen minutes, when the referee (without being appealed to, we are told) declared a blow which was caught on Rodda's arm and glanced off onto his thigh a foul, and awarded the money to him. McAlpine claims that he was unfairly dealt with, as he had the better of the fighting and had no reason to commit a foul, which he says he did not do. He has deposited $100 in the hands of Spencer Hobby of Grass Valley, with a challenge to Rodda to fight again with similar gloves, in accordance with the Queensberry rules, for a like sum.

ROOKE AND DONOVAN.—The championship match between those middle-weight boxers George Rooke and Mike Donovan, for $1,000 a side, progresses satisfactorily. Both men are in close training, and from the manner in which they take their daily allowance of exercise, and bear the rigors of preparation, it is evident that each has his heart in the work. The next deposit of $300 a side must be posted April 21, on which date the principals or their representatives will meet between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. to toss for choice of fighting-ground, and select a final stakeholder.

PROF. A. AUSTIN of London, Eng., where he is looked upon as one of the most accomplished exponents of the art fistic, has been a resident of New York for several months, and proposes to hold a boxing matinee at Harry Hill's on Thursday, April 15, commencing at three o'clock. The entertainment promises to be first-class, and we hope to see our visitor well treated by both the public and brother professionals.

FRANK WHITE and Bennie Green are at last likely to come together in that long-talked-of glove-contest. On Thursday, April 8, they met in Providence, R. I., and signed an agreement to contend for a purse of two hundred and fifty dollars in Providence some time in June.

LIBBIE ROSS' BACKER called on April 9, but there was no representative of Nettie Burt to meet him. He then withdrew his deposit. Miss Ross thinks Miss Burt is afraid to meet her in a glove-contest, for fun or money, at any time and place.

BILLY AND WARRY EDWARDS and Frank White in this way make their acknowledgments to Patsy Sheppard and J. A. Boutelle for courtesies extended them while in Boston recently.

A SPARRING and athletic entertainment is announced to take place on Saturday evening, April 17, at Prof. Neubauer's Gymnasium, Greenpoint, L. I.

DAN DOUGHERTY takes a benefit at Jersey City, N. J., on Saturday evening, April 17. He will wind-up with Dangerous Jack, dubbed the "colored champion."

WE HAVE LETTERS for Joe Goss and Prof. W. C. McClellan.

THE TURF.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Tuesday, April 6, was the fourth day of the Spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club. The weather was pleasant and the track in pretty good shape. For the first race, two miles, over hurdles, for a purse of $200, $50 to the second, G. B. Morris' Frank Short took the lead at the first turn, and, as he was never squarely reached, he won easily in 4:01, with Jim Fay second and Blackburn's Maggie May third. The second race was a dash of a mile and a quarter, for all ages, with selling allowances, $150 to the winner and $50 to the second. W. Lakeland's Little Reb won by half a length in 2:13¼. Barnes & West's Le Roi was second, and Mike Walsh's Shortline third. The third race was the Howard Stakes, for all ages, at $50 each, play or pay, with $400 added by the club and $400 by C. T. Howard, of which combined amount the second received $150. Cottrill & Lakeland's Bucktie was the favorite, and an easy winner. He took the first heat in 3:41, with Caldwell & Cree's Mary Walton second, and the second heat in 3:57, with Brien & Co.'s Keene Richards second.

The events arranged for decision at New Orleans, La., April 8, were, owing to inclement weather, postponed till the 10th, when the track was heavy, but the weather pleasant and the attendance large, among those on the stand being General Grant. The first event was an extra race of half a mile for two-year-olds, for a purse of $125, of which $25 to the second. This proved a good one, although marred by a slight accident to Bonny, who fell in the turn just before entering the stretch. The result, however, was never in doubt, for Barkly & Huggins' Miss Blanch won by ten lengths in 54s., with Jas. Surget's La Perichole second and Barkly & Huggins' Bessie Davis third. The second event was a dash of a mile and a furlong, for a purse of $200, of which $50 to the second, four-year-olds and upwards to carry 110 pounds, three-year-olds to carry their proper weight, with the usual allowances for sex. Barkly & Co.'s L'Argentine took the lead at the start and was never headed, winning easily in 2:12¼, with Bride's Gabriel second and Walsh's Mollie Hart third. The next race was a dash of three-quarters of a mile for all ages, at weight for age, for a purse of $200, of which the second received $50. At the start Hattie H. took the lead, and, keeping it, won by half a length in 1:18¾, with Barkly & Huggins' Jack Hardy second and Bride's Gabriel third. The last race of the day was a dash of a mile and three-quarters for all ages, $200 to the winner and $30 to the second. Morris' Long Taw was an easy winner by half-a-dozen lengths in 3:10, with Barkly & Huggins' Ella Rowett (aged) second and Lakeland's Typhoon (aged) third. Lakeland's Jim Fay (aged) was beaten off.

CRICKET.

THE CRICKETERS' ASSOCIATION.

The third annual meeting of the Cricketers' Association of the United States was held at 908 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., on April 9, when the delegates present were D. S. Newhall, Young America Club; Lindley Haines, Merion; C. H. Yarnall, Belmont; H. W. Brown, Germantown; A. A. Outerbridge, Philadelphia; N. F. Tomlin and W. Vernon, Girard; J. P. Green, Peninsular of Detroit; J. A. Page, Oxford. The executive committee were instructed to arrange a match between the members of the clubs forming the association for its benefit. This game will most likely be Philadelphia vs. United States, and will be played soon after the opening of the season. The report of the executive committee was read and approved, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. A. Outerbridge, Philadelphia; first vice-president, J. T. Souter, St. George of New York; second vice-president, J. Harry Lee, Baltimore; secretary and treasurer, John P. Green, Belmont; corresponding secretary, H. W. Brown, Germantown Club; executive committee—D. S. Newhall, Young America; J. Ridgway Moore, Staten Island; L. Haines, Merion.

CRICKET NOTES.—George Wright in a recent letter to us says: "I have been over to Harvard twice a week for the past month practicing cricket with the students, and have got up quite an interest among them—so much so that they have formed a club of 75 members. They have just selected a ground, and expect to have it laid out in the proper shape. While bowling to them I was surprised with the good form they showed at the bat."......The Manhattan Club will open the season on Saturday, April 27, at Prospect Park, with a practice-game, sides being chosen at 2 P. M.......There is a prospect this season of seeing a series of games played between eleven of Harvard and Columbia Colleges, and between Columbia and Pennsylvania University.

THE APPLETON CRICKET CLUB.—This is the name of a new cricket club recently organized in Brooklyn, N. Y., and which will take the field in May, playing on the cricket ground in Prospect Park on the days when not engaged by the Manhattan Club. The members and officers of the new club are: A. Eckstin, J. Fielding, F. Fisher, G. Hamp, J. Kelley, E. Martin, J. O'Reilly, H. Pullin, W. Shepherd, E. Webber, W. Williams, A. Wise, W. Woolnough and F. Henschel. Committee—G. Churchill, W. Hyde, J. McFadyen, C. H. Vestage and S. Woolnough; captain, D. Swanson; sub-captain, J. H. Saill; treasurer, H. Strikeman; secretary, G. Williams.

THE PHILADELPHIA CLUBS will hold a meeting at their headquarters, 908 Walnut street, on April 16, to arrange the schedule of the matches to take place this season.

ATHLETIC.

THE WRONG PICTURE.

In the hurry of getting our outside pages ready for the press on Saturday, April 10, the printer by mistake inserted the wrong portrait over the record of Wm. H. Purdy, the champion amateur walker, on page 5. Mr. Purdy's picture will appear in our next issue.

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CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA.

Frank Hart Wins the O'Leary Belt.

The Greatest Score on Record.

America again takes the lead in long-distance pedestrianism, the recent achievement of "Blower" Brown in putting together a score of 553 miles 170 yards in 140h. 20m., in London, Eng., having been badly beaten by the young mulatto Frank Hart, who paved the way for such a performance when he covered 540⅝ miles in six days, last December. In introducing the account which appears on an outside page of the first five days' racing for the O'Leary belt, we mentioned the great probability of the record being beaten, but we scarcely anticipated that the winner would give it such a cutting down as he did by covering a total distance of over 565 miles in 141h. 24m. 30s., having equaled the Englishman's great distance record in about an hour and three-quarters less time than the latter occupied in accomplishing a task which some affected to believe would never be excelled. This result has conclusively proven that the winner is in the very foremost rank of long-distance pedestrians, while his achievements place him at the very top of the tree. He appeared astonishingly fresh—far more so than any other man on the track, not excepting Harry Howard—during the closing hours of the race, and the style in which he did his work was more suggestive of the beginning than the winding-up of a six days' journey, and especially a week of such terribly severe work as he and others were called upon to perform on this occasion. At one time during the contest he was rather "queer," from want of sleep mainly, but the skill and knowledge of his trainer, "Happy Jack" Smith, proved sufficient to pull him through this crisis in the journey, and, this done, Hart's speed and stamina were more than equal to the task of coming out winner. The competition just closed was memorable not only on account of the unprecedentedly large score made by the winner, but because of the fact that of those who followed him one beat by three and three-quarter miles the best previous performance in this country, and one that had been but twice excelled in England, while the three following each covered a greater number of miles than had competitors who finished in the same relative positions in any former tournament, and two others rolled up more than five hundred miles. This made seven men who reached the five-hundred-mile mark—one less than arrived at that now familiar point on the occasion of the Rose belt race last Winter at the same place, but in the O'Leary race the aggregate of miles in excess of five hundred, adding together the overplus of all the competitors, was 225⅝, against 175⅛ in the Rose contest—a difference of 108 miles. Like its predecessor at the same place, this race was also noticeable for the closeness with which it was waged, and the consequent severity of the test to which the enduring power as well as the pluck of the participants was subjected. The pace which was put on by the leaders during the first half of the week found out, more or less quickly, the weak places in the anatomy of the eighteen men who started so confidently on Monday morning, April 5, and the result was the driving from the track of several for one or another reason, but mainly from the effects of the unusually hard and fast work they were called upon to perform. The one thing which was more regretted than any other in connection with this affair was the partial disabling of Dan O'Leary's man, John Dobler, by a severe cold which settled in the left knee and lower part of his leg, at a time when he held a splendid position, and was by many good judges believed to have a good chance to win the bulk of the laurels and money. If he had continued sound in wind and limb throughout the week, he would have made the race close and exciting until the closing hour, and, whether he could have won or not, public interest would have been intensified, and the crowds flocking to the Garden would have been considerably larger even than they were. Accomplished as it was while fighting heroically against continual pain severe enough to have induced many men similarly situated to abandon the hopeless task, Dobler's performance (531 miles) stamps him as a man of ability as a pedestrian far above the ordinary; and under such circumstances he should have no lack of backers in the future. He had first-class attendance, being looked after by Dan O'Leary, George Guyon, Jim Smith and W. E. Harding. When it was conceded that his chance for gaining either first or second place was gone, Pegram, who by many had been looked upon as the probable winner, was generally regarded as a man and a brother who was capable of making Hart travel very fast to win; but Pegram was affected by the severity of the pace at which he had been carried along during the first three days, and he failed to do what was expected of him in the last forty-eight hours, falling about sixteen miles behind his previous record for Friday, and nearly eleven behind that for Saturday. He worked in a way that at first, but failed to keep up the figures agreed upon as about the proper thing—a fact which his backer, Tom Davis (who was also concerned in the business arrangement, together with Joseph Doyle, who entered Nick Murphy) keen disappointment and not a little chagrin, as he had professed confidence in the ability of his men, Pegram and Howard, taking first and second places, instead of second and third, which they did secure. Capt. T. E. Halleck of Boston was also behind Pegram, who was attended by Magee and others, while Jack Goulding had charge of Howard, who covered 534⅝ miles, and thereby astonished all beholders; for, although conceded to be possessed of excellent staying powers, he was not thought to be speedy enough to get well to the fore in such company. Allen managed to get fifth place, with 525⅜ miles, and by traveling the greatest distance during the last twenty-two hours, 88 miles, won the handsome easy-chair offered as a prize by a furniture manufacturing firm. He was trained for the race and attended during the contest by John Fraser, the running and walking-shoe manufacturer. Long-striding Fred Krohne was in difficulties with his internal department during the early part of the race, which interfered with the plans he had laid out; still, by industry and perseverance he managed, almost entirely by walking, to reach a total of 516 miles, which was nineteen miles and a lap less than his score in the contest for the Rose belt. The success of the tournament financially was proportionate to its success from a professional standpoint, thousands of persons paying admission nightly; while the greatest throng was present on the first night (when considerable "paper" came in), the greater number of tickets were sold on Friday, and the next largest on the closing night, when complimentary tickets, except such as were issued to members of the press and to ladies, were not received. There were more ladies in attendance each day than were present at the majority of similar entertainments held here, while the general character of the assemblages was unusually good—so much better, in fact, than those gathered at many previous competitions as to frequently excite remark. The arrangements for scoring, etc., were simply as near perfect as experience and intelligent systematizing could make them, while the men employed on the sheets and dials performed their labors conscientiously, and with greater ability than was observable upon former occasions. The sheets were carefully examined by men of large experience in such matters, and every precaution was taken to guard against possible error; and as capable men were in charge, and the track was a measured eighth-of-a-mile around, the records given are not likely to admit of question. The introduction of the system of telephoning the miles as made to the man at the mammoth blackboard, upon which the names of all the contestants appeared in large white letters, with the miles traveled set opposite, being put up as soon as made, was a complete success, giving entire satisfaction to the people, who could thereby see, at any stage of the contest, the relative positions of the men. The general management was also excellent, proper arrangements having been made to handle a big crowd, and there was a noticeable absence of anything approaching rowdyism, while such effective measures had been adopted for the protection of the financial interests of the men on the track that there were, we think, fewer "leakages" than in any other of the many similar events, and consequently the pedestrians were not the sufferers in cash that it is pretty well known they usually are when such safeguards are dispensed with. The arrangement by which the tents of the men were placed together at the east end of the garden, outside the track, worked well, barring that it was a bit draughty; and the interior of the building was made more attractive and cheerful, as well as comfortable, by the indifference shown by the management in regard to the quantity of gas consumed.

The account of the contest which appears upon an outside page carries us up to the close of the fifth day, when the order of the competitors was as follows: Hart, Pegram, Howard, Dobler, Krohne, Allen, Williams and Hanwaker, these being all who remained of the eighteen who started. The leader was nearly eleven miles ahead of the best record previously made, and from this time forward he continued to reel off best-on-records mile after mile until time was up. He looked so fresh and went over the ground with so elastic a step that it seemed an utter impossibility for Hart to fail to win handily; but in such contests there is always a chance for accidents which might transform a winner into a loser, and with this for a forlorn hope to cling to Pegram, who had given up the idea of overtaking Hart by showing superior speed and endurance, kept up a uniform pace; and, although his hopes were not realized, he easily kept Howard at a very respectable distance in the rear. Howard and Dobler were within a few miles of each other when the day's work was begun by the latter, and, as he was looking better than he had shown up during the preceding forty-eight hours, and was making good time over the sawdust, Howard's trainer considered it wise to bring his man back to the track, which he did a few minutes before 1 A. M. Within an hour Pegram, Allen, Hanwaker and Williams returned to the path, and they were followed an hour or so later by Hart and Krohne, so that all were at it again. There were but a few hundred people in the Garden, and the procession around the track was anything but lively; but the rivalry between Howard and Dobler, and between Allen and Krohne, who were respectively striving for third and fourth places, was sufficient to make each put his best foot forward, and the struggle between them caused the drowsy spectators to wake up and occasionally encourage the contestants with applause. The fact that they had entered upon the last day of their prolonged tramp served to infuse new life into all the competitors, and after the stiffness resulting from rest wore off the consciousness that the end was fast approaching had the effect of causing them to step out more vigorously, and their countenances to show fewer traces of the physical suffering endured in a more or less degree by all during the five preceding days. All the men did good work, the leader continuing miles ahead of Brown's great score. Hart completed five hundred miles at 4h. 22m. 46s. A. M., and at 8h. 11m. 20s. Pegram reached the same point—nearly four hours' difference in time, and yet the latter was doing a performance unequaled in America. At 12 o'clock M. Hart had scored 528⅞ miles and Pegram 517 miles, and it was just 5h. 50m. 30s. P. M. when the figures on the blackboard were altered to 550 for the former. The people came earlier than usual on this day, and in greater numbers, there being enough present in the afternoon to quite fill the seats; but there were fewer departures than customary as the time for gastronomic refreshment drew nigh, those who had good seats preferring to keep them. The spectators fully recognized the merit of the work being done by the majority of the men on the track, and applause was continuous, frequently increasing in volume until it reached the proportions of a deafening roar. Floral tributes in abundance were received by the spry leader, while Dobler was likewise the recipient of numerous similar tokens from those who admired his splendid pluck and sympathized with him on account of the misfortune which had destroyed whatever chance he might have had of winning first honors. Although still enduring much pain, he was considerably better than he had been, and excitement and grit buoying him up, he did some fast walking and running during the afternoon and evening. At 6h. 33m. 28s. Hart placed himself even with Blower Brown's score of 553 miles, but the latter took 140h. 20m. to do that and 170 yds. additional, whereas the wonderful colored youth had occupied but 138h. 33m. 28s. thus, it will be seen, having about an hour and forty-five minutes to spare. The scene which followed the placing of these eagerly-waited for figures on the blackboard beggars description; and as the champion ran around the track, carrying aloft an American flag attached to the handle of a new broom, a storm of applause arose from the excited multitude, who in a body had risen from their seats to give greater force to the measure of their enthusiastic demonstration, while Bent's band played appropriate music with more than customary spirit. It was a supreme moment in the life of "Black Dan," and his countenance beamed forth the previously inexperienced pleasure which it afforded him. We need not occupy valuable space by describing the progress of the competition, and the scenes which characterized the closing hours, as no change occurred in the relative positions of the contestants, and the proceedings were marked (probably in a lesser degree, owing to the fact that the honors of first and second place were not divided between the two races, but were scooped by gentlemen of the colored persuasion) by the excitement and enthusiasm rendered familiar to New-Yorkers at the same place in the past. The usual number of expensive floral pieces were presented, chiefly by ladies, to the leader and other favorites, the former also receiving a useful present in the shape of a handsome pair of shoes, the same being the thoughtful and appropriate gift of Bryan McSwyny, shoemaker to O'Leary. Hart and other monarchs of the pedestrian world. When he completed his 560th mile, about eight o'clock, a lady threw an elegant red, white and blue silk sash over Hart's shoulders, and he made two circuits of the course with it around him, walking square heel-and-toe, as if he had just started in a mile-race, while the admiring crowd yelled and yelled again. The limit of time was 10:05 P. M., but it is seldom that in competitions of this description any one is found on the track within a half an hour or more of the fixed closing time, and this the public have come to understand so thoroughly that those who want to be in at the death make it a point to go early; consequently the admission money which may be lost through the failure of the contestants to remain on the track until the announced time for the race to terminate amounts to little. This contest was no exception to the rule in this respect, the first to leave being Williams, at 8h. 45m. 35s. P. M., with a score of 509⅝ miles, and at 8h. 46m. 5s. Hanwaker retired, with 451⅜ miles opposite his name. This man is not "cut out" for a long-distance pedestrian, and the small share of the gate-receipts to which he became entitled by reaching the minimum standard will hardly be sufficient to induce him or his friends to waste another five hundred dollars in a vain attempt to win thousands. Pegram was the next withdrawal, vacating the track at 9h. 1m. 15s., when he had the highly creditable score of 543⅞ miles, but was yet nearly twenty miles behind Hart, whom at the start he expressed extreme confidence in his ability to vanquish. Allen, after covering the greatest distance done by any one of the men on the last day, bade adieu to the path at 9h. 4m. 15s., his record being 525⅜ miles, which, all things considered, was exceedingly good, and creditable to both him and his careful, experienced trainer, John Fraser. The next to go off was Howard, at 9h. 6m. 25s., with the big record of 534⅝ miles, just 34⅝ miles more than he made when he finished next behind Murphy—a performance which faithful and competent Jack Goulding was mightily pleased with. That young but tough, gritty and ambitious bit of stuff Dobler was the next man to withdraw, at 9h. 9m. 50s., having scored 531 miles, a record which, considering the disheartening disadvantages under which he labored, must be called astonishing; and Krohne followed him at 9h. 11m., with 516 miles as his figures—not so good by 19⅞ miles as he was credited with on the occasion of the Rose-belt race, the falling-off being attributable to the trouble he had with a rebellious stomach. This left the winner solitary and alone, and he kept marching on until the bets made on his accomplishing 565 miles had been decided, and then, after walking nearly a lap with the diamond, gold and silver champion belt clasped around his waist, he stepped into his tent, and the greatest race in the annals of long-distance pedestrianism was over. Of course uproarious applause followed Hart as he sped around the ellipse the last time and disappeared in his tent. The band then struck up the suggestive and appropriate air "Home, Sweet Home," and the well-pleased assemblage left the building. The winner's exact time of departure was 9h. 21m. 30s., or 141h. 24m. 30s. from the start. He could have easily made two miles more before the expiration of time, and it is probable that, had he been closely pressed during the last two days, he could have added twenty miles or more to his score, so good was his condition at the close of so punishing a race. The gathering of spectators on the closing evening was not so large as on Friday night, when the final result was not yet generally regarded as certain, while the score up to three o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, as published in the evening papers, showed just what the order of finishing was going to be, and, of course, lessened public interest and affected the attendance. However, considering that the hours were from 10 A. M. till 9.30 P. M., the presence of over nine thousand paying people must be looked upon as an excellent day's business. As soon as possible after the pedestrians had dressed they left the building and repaired to hotels or private residences, where quarters had been provided for them, and where they were properly cared for and put to bed. Hart, Pegram, Howard, Allen and others were out for an airing next day, and none of them felt much the worse for the labor they had performed during the week. Underneath we present a table showing the positions of the first four men and the distances accomplished by them at the end of every hour during the race:

Hour.	Leader.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
	Hart. Mls. Yds.	Murphy. Mls. Yds.	Williams. Mls. Yds.	Pegram. Mls. Yds.
1	8 440	8 440	8 440	8 220
2	15 1,320	McIntyre. 15 1,320	Pegram. 15 880	Faber. 15 220
3	22 000	21 1,100	21 880	Woods. 21 440
4	Faber. 28 440	Hart. 27 1,540	Woods. 27 660	Allen. 26 660
5	34 220	33 220	32 1,100	32 220
6	40 440	38 660	37 1,320	Dobler. 37 440
7	46 440	43 660	43 220	42 880
8	52 000	49 440	Dobler. 48 000	Allen. 46 1,540
9	57 1,540	55 220	54 000	Woods. 52 1,320
10	63 660	60 1,320	59 440	58 660
11	68 1,100	66 000	64 1,100	63 1,100
12	73 440	72 000	70 1,320	69 1,320
13	79 440	77 1,540	76 660	75 000
14	84 440	82 1,540	81 440	80 880
15	90 220	88 1,540	87 440	84 220
16	95 880	94 660	92 880	89 220
17	Hart. 100 440	Faber. 100 000	98 880	93 440
18	105 440	103 1,320	103 000	97 220
19	109 1,540	108 440	108 220	McIntyre. 100 1,540
20	115 440	Dobler. 113 880	Faber. 113 220	105 440
21	120 660	118 1,100	118 000	109 880
22	125 220	123 660	121 000	113 660
23	129 1,540	128 000	121 000	117 000
24	131 000	129 000	121 000	121 000
25	131 000	130 220	122 1,100	121 000
26	135 1,540	134 220	127 880	122 000
27	140 1,540	138 1,540	131 660	127 000
28	145 660	143 660	135 1,540	131 220
29	Dobler. 147 660	Hart. 145 660	140 880	135 880
30	151 1,100	147 1,320	145 220	139 000
31	156 220	153 220	149 880	142 220
32	160 880	175 1,100	150 000	Allen 145 880
33	164 880	161 880	151 220	147 1,540
34	168 1,100	166 220	Allen 152 1,540	Faber 151 220
35	173 000	171 220	156 660	McIntyre. 153 880
36	177 220	175 880	158 1,540	Pegram. 157 220
37	181 440	179 1,100	163 000	160 1,100
38	185 220	183 1,100	167 220	165 1,320
39	190 440	189 880	171 660	170 1,100
40	194 880	194 880	175 000	173 880
41	Hart. 199 000	Dobler. 198 1,540	175 000	175 000
42	203 880	203 440	Pegram. 182 000	Allen. 179 880
43	207 660	207 220	186 660	183 440
44	211 1,320	211 880	190 1,320	187 880
45	216 660	215 1,540	195 660	192 220
46	220 220	219 1,100	198 220	195 1,320
47	224 660	223 1,540	200 000	199 660
48	225 220	224 000	Allen. 200 220	Pegram. 200 000
49	225 220	224 000	Pegram. 201 000	Allen. 200 220
50	226 1,320	226 1,320	206 1,100	200 220
51	231 000	230 1,320	210 440	203 1,540
52	Dobler. 235 000	Hart. 233 000	213 440	208 440
53	239 000	238 220	217 880	212 1,100
54	243 220	242 1,540	221 660	217 440
55	Hart. 248 440	Dobler. 247 880	227 660	220 220
56	252 880	251 1,100	230 1,320	222 880
57	256 1,320	255 880	235 440	227 220
58	261 000	258 1,540	240 440	231 220
59	266 000	263 1,320	244 1,320	Howard. 234 1,320
60	270 880	268 220	249 440	239 880
61	274 660	272 440	252 880	Allen. 243 1,540
62	279 220	277 000	257 220	248 000
63	284 1,540	282 000	262 1,320	Howard. 253 220
64	289 660	286 660	266 1,100	258 220
65	293 1,100	290 1,320	272 000	263 880
66	298 440	294 1,540	275 440	266 000
67	301 1,100	298 1,320	279 440	269 1,100
68	305 880	302 1,320	282 1,540	274 220
69	309 1,540	307 220	287 1,100	278 000
70	313 1,320	311 000	292 220	281 1,540
71	315 880	311 000	296 220	284 1,540
72	Dobler. 318 880	Hart. 315 880	299 000	284 1,540
73	318 880	315 880	299 000	284 1,540
74	318 880	315 1,100	299 000	284 1,540
75	Hart. 320 220	Dobler. 319 1,100	302 220	288 880
76	Dobler. 325 220	Hart. 324 1,100	307 220	294 660
77	330 440	328 440	310 1,320	298 880
78	334 440	332 440	316 1,540	302 880
79	337 000	330 1,100	321 220	307 000
80	341 660	336 440	324 440	310 880
81	345 440	341 660	329 220	314 000
82	349 440	346 220	333 440	318 880
83	353 000	351 220	336 1,100	323 220
84	356 440	355 1,540	338 1,320	326 1,320
85	360 1,540	360 1,320	343 880	331 440
86	Hart. 365 220	Dobler. 365 000	348 880	336 000
87	369 1,100	368 440	352 880	340 220
88	374 000	372 1,100	356 220	344 660
89	379 000	376 1,100	356 220	352 000
90	383 220	379 1,100	362 220	357 000
91	387 1,100	384 880	367 880	360 1,540
92	392 660	388 880	373 1,540	366 1,540
93	396 1,540	391 880	379 660	371 880
94	400 440	391 880	383 220	375 000
95	404 1,540	391 880	387 220	375 000
96	405 165	391 880	391 220	375 000
97	405 165	Pegram. 392 000	Dobler. 391 1,320	375 000
98	405 165	Dobler. 394 1,320	Pegram. 392 000	377 000
99	407 220	397 440	393 440	379 660
100	411 220	398 440	396 000	381 000
101	415 000	402 880	401 000	386 1,540
102	419 660	Pegram. 406 660	Dobler. 406 440	389 1,540
103	424 440	410 1,320	410 000	392 880
104	428 880	415 000	413 1,320	397 1,320
105	433 1,100	420 000	416 660	402 220
106	438 1,320	424 440	420 1,100	407 220
107	443 440	428 1,540	424 1,540	411 220
108	447 1,320	432 000	428 220	416 440
109	451 880	436 880	431 1,320	420 880
110	455 1,100	440 220	434 440	424 880
111	460 660	444 1,100	437 1,320	429 880
112	464 1,100	448 440	441 1,540	433 880
113	468 1,540	452 1,540	445 660	437 1,540
114	472 1,320	456 660	448 440	441 660
115	476 440	459 440	451 1,100	444 880
116	480 660	463 440	456 220	448 880
117	484 220	466 880	456 220	451 880
118	487 1,540	470 000	459 880	453 220
119	491 1,540	473 000	460 000	453 220
120	492 000	473 000	462 440	454 1,100
121	492 000	474 1,100	465 880	458 1,320
122	492 000	478 440	469 220	462 1,100
123	494 1,320	480 1,100	471 1,100	469 220
124	498 660	485 660	475 440	473 1,540
125	502 440	490 000	479 000	478 880
126	502 1,540	[illegible]	Howard. [illegible]	Dobler. [illegible]
127	508 220	495 220	483 220	482 1,540
128	512 220	499 220	487 220	487 000
129	516 880	504 880	491 1,100	490 880
130	520 1,540	508 1,540	495 440	494 660
131	525 000	513 1,100	499 880	498 220
132	528 1,100	517 000	503 880	500 880
133	531 220	523 880	507 1,100	503 1,540
134	535 1,100	526 1,540	510 1,100	507 1,100
135	540 000	530 880	515 880	511 440
136	542 1,100	530 880	520 220	514 1,540
137	546 1,540	534 440	523 660	518 1,320
138	550 1,100	536 440	526 660	521 660
139	554 220	538 880	529 220	524 1,320
140	558 1,540	542 440	532 1,100	528 880
141	563 440	543 1,100	534 660	529 1,540
142	565 165	543 1,540	534 1,100	531 000

DISTANCE COVERED EACH DAY.

We herewith present the distance traveled every day by the men who finished. The track, it will be remembered, measured one eighth of a mile, and we will state here that Hart on the fourth day covered 165 yards more than 89½ miles, on the fifth day 55 yards more than 86⅞ miles, and on the sixth day 165 yards more than 73 miles, making his total 565 miles 165yds.

Days.	Hart. M. L.	Pegram. M. L.	Howard. M. L.	Dobler. M. L.	Allen. M. L.	Krohne. M. L.	Williams. M. L.	Hanwaker. M. L.
First..	131 0	104 6	97 2	129 0	119 5	83 2	100 1	90 0
Second	94 1	95 2	97 4	94 7	80 4	94 6	74 7	75 6
Third..	90 3	99 0	89 7	94 0	79 7	80 5	76 0	75 0
Fourth	89 4	92 1	90 1	73 0	85 0	85 0	84 5	77 0
Fifth..	86 7	81 7	78 0	68 4	80 3	85 4	87 1	65 2
Sixth..	73 0	70 7	81 4	71 0	80 3	79 3	73 0	68 3
Total..	565 0	543 7	534 5	531 0	525 3	516 0	509 5	451 3

TOTAL ACTUAL WALKING TIME.

Hart	118h.	01m.	21s.	Allen	106h.	39m.	26s.
Pegram	108	43	02	Krohne	113	42	45
Howard	103	45	06	Williams	116	41	17
Dobler	118	02	33	Hanwaker	113	39	19

TOTAL RESTING TIME.

Hart	23h.	23m.	09s.	Allen	34h.	24m.	49s.
Pegram	32	18	13	Krohne	27	18	16
Howard	31	23	19	Williams	24	04	05
Dobler	23	07	17	Hanwaker	27	11	46

The total amount of money received at the box-office, from the sale of 56,476 tickets at fifty cents each, and 445 balcony seats at one dollar each extra, was $28,683. One-half of this amount was given to the stakeholder in trust for the contestants, and $400 having been deducted therefrom for salary of representatives appointed by them, we find the total amount to be divided was $13,941.50. This leaves the amount due to each of those entitled to a share in the proceeds as follows: Hart, $6,970.75; Pegram, $3,485.37; Howard, $1,742.69; Dobler, $871.34; Allen, $435.67; Krohne, $217.83; Williams, $108.91; Hanwaker, $54.45. Hart also receives $9,000 in sweepstakes money and $1,000 extra for beating the record, making his cash return $16,970.75. He also wins the belt, being the second six-day belt now in his possession, in addition to which he has the belt won in a 75-hour race in Providence last year.

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INCORRECT.—A correspondent at Troy, N. Y., writes: "Someone has been sending you incorrect sporting news from Troy. Jimmy Killoran, a clever fellow, is a volunteer sport-manager at some of the picnics, but is not regarded as an expert boxer or club-swinger; nor does he teach the Athletic Club or a class of Institute students. George Bose is sole instructor at the A. C. gymnasium. Again, the A. C. never dreamed of such a thing as leasing either of the two horse-tracks in Lansingburg, nor do the tides ever flow over Centre Island, although a freshet tries to do so every Spring."

HOLSKE VS. ARMSTRONG.—The second deposit of $125 a side for the twenty-five-mile walking match between Ed. C. Holske and T. H. Armstrong has to be made at THE CLIPPER office on or before Friday, April 16, not later than three o'clock P. M., and the third and final of $250 a side is called for on April 24, on which date a final stakeholder and referee are to be chosen, and the place where it is to be contested must be decided upon. Both men are now engaged in fitting themselves physically for the encounter.

DUFRANE WINS A RACE.—A seventy-five-hour go-as-you-please race for $300 in money and a medal took place at Amsterdam, N. Y., closing April 10. The first prize, $150 and the medal, was won by George Dufrane, who was credited with 290 miles in 72hrs. 18min.; Charles O'Donnell second, 278 miles; Daniel Mahoney third, 275 miles; P. N. Campana fourth, and Arthur Layton fifth.

O'LEARY WILL MATCH HART AND DOBLER AGAINST ANY TWO ENGLISHMEN.

The star performance made by Frank Hart in the recent contest for the O'Leary belt and American championship, and, considering the circumstances in which he was placed, the scarcely less meritorious achievement of John Dobler, has impressed the man who brought both into prominence, Daniel O'Leary, so very favorably that he now proposes to back them as a team against the two best pedestrians England can produce. With that purpose in view he called at THE CLIPPER office on Monday, April 12, and deposited five hundred dollars with the following challenge, to which the attention of Charles Rowell and Blower Brown is invited:

NEW YORK, April 12, 1880.

FRANK QUEEN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Being desirous of satisfying myself as to the correctness of my belief that I have the two best long-distance go-as-you-please pedestrians in the world, I hereby challenge any two men in England to make a match with Frank Hart and John Dobler, upon these conditions: the match to be for any sum that may be agreed upon from ten thousand dollars a side upwards, the duration of the contest to be 142 consecutive hours, and to take place in New York City three months from date of signing articles of agreement. The challenge will remain open for two months from date of issue. A letter of acceptance, accompanied by five hundred dollars to cover that amount now placed by me in your hands, will receive my immediate attention. There are several men in England who are generally supposed to be superior to any on this continent, and I therefore expect to see this challenge promptly accepted. Yours respectfully,

DANIEL O'LEARY.

CHALLENGE FROM FABER.

Chris. Faber of Newark, N. J., who was so unfortunate as to be disabled early in the race for the O'Leary belt last week, has by no means lost confidence in himself, and that he still has friends is shown by the appended challenge to all walkers—a defi which should not be allowed to pass by unnoticed by Charley Harriman, George Guyon, Fred Krohne and others who claim special excellence in this line of sport, and have at different times expressed their readiness to make a match with anybody for a large amount, or engage in a sweepstakes with other good men. If they, or any one of them, is of the same mind now, they are notified that we hold $100 on account of this challenge:

NEW YORK, April 12, 1880.

FRANK QUEEN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I will match Christian Faber against any man in the world to walk a square heel-and-toe 75-hours or six-day match, for any sum from $1,000 upwards; or, he shall enter into a sweepstakes race, each man depositing $500, the winner to take all. I am also prepared to match Faber to walk Geo. Guyon for either the 75-hour or six-day belt now held by him (Guyon), provided he will name New York City as the place of contest. Said race to take place from forty to sixty days from signature of articles. I herewith place in your hands one hundred dollars, to be covered by anyone willing to walk one or other of the matches here proposed. Respectfully,

JAMES SMITH.

ROBINSON AND McCARTHY.

We now hold all the money, one thousand dollars, for the Lancashire wrestling match, best of three backfalls, between Frank Robinson of Lawrence, Mass., and Owen McCarthy of Manayunk, Pa., the final deposit, $250 from each, having been made good on Monday, April 12, Robinson sending his share by express and Noah Makinson coming to New York with McCarthy's. Makinson also left fifty dollars to pay Robinson's expenses, and, as provided for in the articles, we will forward that amount to the New-Englander by express on Tuesday, April 13. The date of wrestling has been brought forward to Saturday, April 24, when the match will be decided at Industrial Art Hall, Philadelphia, at 8 P. M. The men or their representatives are to meet this week and choose a final stakeholder, to whom we will forward the stakes. McCarthy is confined to 120lb, while Robinson must not exceed 130lb. Arthur Chambers will finish Robinson's training.

O'LEARY IN THE FIELD.

Daniel O'Leary is the promoter of a series of pedestrian tournaments of the style now popular with the public, which he intends giving throughout the country during the present year. The initial event of the series will be held at the Rink in Buffalo, N. Y., commencing on Monday, April 26, and concluding on Saturday, May 1, and will be a seventy-two-hour go-as-you-please contest, competitors to travel no more than twelve hours daily, and the prizes will be as follow: $600 and O'Leary championship medal to first, $300 to second, $200 to third, $100 to fourth, and $50 to fifth. These prizes, added to the reputation of the donor, ought to produce a good field of contestants; and all who desire to compete are notified to inclose twenty-five dollars to Daniel O'Leary, Mansion House, Buffalo, N. Y., not later than Saturday, April 24. Entries will be limited.

WESTON'S ATTEMPT to beat the record of six-days go-as-you-please pedestrianism in San Francisco, Cal., came to an end April 10. It was a failure in all respects, the attendance being very light, and the performance proportionately poor, the distance covered being but 365 miles. Vertigo is said to have been the cause of this light score.

J. H. HAVERLY'S first pedestrian tournament began at the New Infantry Hall, Providence, R. I., April 12, and lasts for six days, the competitors traveling 12 hours a day. Charles Price of London gives daily exhibitions of running.

BIBBY VS. ELLIS.—The wrestling-match between Edwin Bibby and Albert Ellis, Lancashire and Devonshire styles, will take place at Harry Hill's on Saturday afternoon, April 17, commencing at three o'clock.

SAM H. MILLER, Geo. Chamberlain and Chas. Harriman are notified of letters awaiting them in our care.

AQUATIC.

PLAISTED AND SULLIVAN.

Nearly 15,000 people assembled at the new Lake-end, New Orleans, La., on April 5, to witness the single-scull race between the well-known oarsman Fred Plaisted of New York and James F. Sullivan, the unknown. The purse was $500, offered by the N. O. City R. R. Co., and the pull was five miles, with a turn, to be rowed under the rules of the National Amateur Association. Plaisted was greatly the favorite, but there were a good many backers of Sullivan. It was suspected that Sullivan was a professional under an assumed name. He was first heard of in endeavoring to get up a match with one of the crack amateur scullers of New Orleans, but this fell through because of his own statement that he was a professional. Who he really is is to this hour kept a profound secret there. There is, however, no necessity for further concealment, as Plaisted beat him by nearly 100yds. The course was down the lake-shore in a line to the lighthouse and return. The start was from the St. John Boat Club house. The water was a trifle ruffled by a good breeze, which accounts for the poor time made. Plaisted rowed in Mumford's boat, the "Tootrie," while Sullivan sat in the "Jeanne," one of the St. John Club shells. At 4.23 P. M. the word "Go" was given, which sent the scullers away. A fair and even start was had. Plaisted led off with a 32 stroke, which sent him ahead by a length; Sullivan dipped water with a stroke of 28, which he afterwards increased to 30. His style was very poor, he pulling a short, jerkey stroke, well calculated to tire any oarsman, while Plaisted pulled a long, sweeping stroke. The race was Plaisted's from the start, for he walked right away from Sullivan. Spanish Fort was passed in 11¼ minutes from the outset. Plaisted here put his oars down in a beautiful manner, and, running up his stroke to 34, he led the unknown nearly an eighth of a mile, Sullivan still maintaining his stroke at 30. Plaisted kept his lead to the stakeboat, which he turned at 4.42, or in 17min. 30sec. from the start. Sullivan turned one minute later. On the homestretch Plaisted dropped to 28, and rowed along at that speed to the fort. Nearly opposite this point Sullivan ran his stroke up to 32, and endeavored to make a spurt to close up the big gap. The New-Yorker did not seem to notice this, for he kept on at the same pace. The interest, which had almost died out, sprang up again, but soon died away as Sullivan, who seemed to wake up to the situation, was seen to unship his oars and stop pulling. After rowing steadily for a hundred yards or so, Plaisted also stopped and took a rest. After this the race was virtually over, being uninteresting, excepting a spurt between O'Donnell, an amateur sculler of the Hope Club (who had followed the men along), and Plaisted when within a half-mile of the finish. Plaisted reached home, with a 29 stroke, at 5.07:30, or in 42m. and 7½s., Sullivan one and a half minute behind. The race was awarded to Fred amidst great cheering from the assembled people. C. L. Fuentes was the referee; J. N. Welsh, Hope Club, finish-judge for Plaisted; Pat Gallagher, Riverside Club, finish-judge for Sullivan; J. Kerrigan, Perseverance Club, judge at turn for Plaisted; and M. Gallagher, judge at turn for Sullivan. Timer, J. Cunningham. Starter, J. McNulty, Hope Club.

THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of delegates for the purpose of organizing a Canadian association of amateur oarsmen was held April 9 at Toronto, Ont. Representatives were present from the Argonaut R. C., Toronto R. C. and Bayside R. C. of Toronto, Leander and Nautilus of Hamilton, Beaver of Windsor, Lachine of Montreal, Chatham R. C. of Chatham, Peterboro of Peterboro, and Forest City of London. A constitution and bylaws similar to those of other associations were adopted, and it was decided to hold the first annual regatta on Toronto Bay July 31. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and the Association promises to be a grand success. The balloting for officers resulted as follows: President, Henry O'Brien (Argonauts); first vice-president, Harold Lambe (Leanders); second vice-president, John Henderson (Torontos); secretary, C. T. Jefferis (Argonauts); treasurer H. Crewe (Toronto); executive committee—A. J. Huges, D. Heath (Lachines), T. Davidson, R. J. Duggan (Nautilus), W. B. Wells (Chathams), W. Wilson (Baysides), E. B. Edwards, G. C. Rogers (Peterboros), G. R. Latimer (Forest Citys), G. F. Galt (Argonauts), R. A. Lucas (Leanders), and J. O'Hara (Torontos).

THE ARGONAUT ROWING CLUB of Toronto, Ont., held their annual meeting April 2, and the officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Henry O'Brien; vice-president, C. E. Ryerson; captain, G. F. Galt; secretary-treasurer, T. W. Fisher; committee—C. W. Armstrong, T. P. Galt, C. T. Jefferis, W. R. Moffatt, Philip Todd, S. A. Roberts, and H. W. Waterworth. The club offered, it given charge of the life-boat, to provide a crew and man it on all occasions when it was required. The offer was made in consequence of an accident on the bay recently by which two lives were lost, although fifty people and half-a-dozen boats were on hand.

THE FAIR of the Sisters of the Holy Cross closed in Washington, D. C., April 10. The racing shell for the most popular member of any boat club was won by J. R. White of the Analostan Club, receiving 761 votes. W. C. McKinney won the handsome boat-club badge for the most popular man in the Potomac Boat Club, receiving 269 votes. Mr. Palro won the Analostan badge, receiving 63 votes.

THE LAUREATE BOAT CLUB of Troy, N. Y., contemplate adding a yacht chapter, both to be under the same government, though with separate officers. Capt. Stiles sailed his new yacht up from New York last week. There are fifteen great and medium sailboats on the State dam. The new bridge at Lansingburg will allow a 22-foot stick to pass under it at low water.

FRED A. PLAISTED called to see us on Monday, April 12, fresh from the Crescent City, where, he says, he was most hospitably treated. Plaisted informs us that he will be a starter in the big race to take place on the Seekonk River, Rhode Island, in June, and he expects to get a piece of that $5,000.

GEORGE FAULKNER, the widely-known oarsman of Boston, Mass., was in the metropolis last week, in company with Wallace Ross. They calculated to remain a few days, and may be here now.

THE COLUMBIAN BOAT CLUB was organized in Washington, D. C., April 10.

A DOUBLE-SCULL RACE, for $300 a side, 2¾ miles, with a turn, will be rowed at Victoria, B. C., April 24, between Fred Smith and Tom Flanders of San Francisco, Cal., and Wm. Cotsford and Wm. Clark of Victoria. They are to row in light pleasure-boats 22ft. long. Should Victoria win, Cotsford, who is champion sculler of British Columbia, will again challenge Dan Leahy of San Francisco, to row three miles in May next, for $1,000 a side.

THE SOUTH CAMDEN (N. J.) YACHT CLUB last week elected the following officers; Commodore, Wm. Harper; vice-commodore, Joseph Wroth; rear-commodore, John R. Conklin; secretary, Wm. Davis; treasurer, Jacob Gnang. The boats owned by the club number thirty-one and measure from fifteen to twenty-six feet in length. The club's first race this season will be held May 17.

THE COUNCIL of the Virginia Amateur Oarsmen's Association have fixed July 6 for the second annual regatta, to be held on the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, Va. Crews from other States will be invited to contest in the races.

THE HILLSDALE ROWING CLUB of Hillsdale, Mich., have promised to send their four-oared crew to the coming St. John R. C. regatta at New Orleans, and the Cohoes (N. Y.) Boat Club will be represented in the four-oared and single-scull races.

WILLIAM MURRAY, the champion junior sculler, will be sent by the Elizabeth Boat Club of Portsmouth, Va., as their representative at the St. John Rowing Club regatta, New Orleans.

THE SCHUYLKILL NAVY have decided to hold their annual regatta June 19.

THE CITY POINT (MASS.) [illegible] their annual Fast-day regatta April [illegible] started, and the prizes were won by [illegible] craft: First-class, Sport and [illegible]; Sadie, Egeria and Starlight.

PAUL BOYTON gave a swimming [illegible] Columbia (S. C.) Canal April [illegible] spectators.

BASEBALL.

GAMES TO BE PLAYED.

April 13 and 14, Dubuque [illegible]
April 14, Boston [illegible]
April 14, 15 and 17, [illegible]
April 15, University of [illegible]
April 15, 16 and 17, [illegible]
April 16, Lafayette vs. Princeton [illegible]
April 17, Opening Game at the [illegible]
April 17, Boston vs. Harvard [illegible]
April 17, Worcester vs. Brown [illegible]
April 17, Knickerbocker vs. Bay City [illegible]
April 17, Troy vs. Union College [illegible]
April 18, San Francisco vs. Bay City [illegible]

NATIONAL vs. PROVIDENCE.

The second game between the [illegible] played at Washington, D. C., on April [illegible] tie at the close of the eighth inning [illegible] first time this season with the [illegible] place at right field. The Nationals [illegible] off eight safe hits, including a [illegible] two singles each by Baker and Powell [illegible] first base by McClellan in the seventh [illegible] bases were filled and two men [illegible] idence Grays to tie the score. [illegible] the first inning, and [illegible] pire. The Nationals outbatted [illegible] by poor base-running. Baker's [illegible] catching were the chief features [illegible]

NATIONAL.	T.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	[illegible]
McClellan, s.s	4	0	0	2	2	0	[illegible]
Baker, c.	4	1	0	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Powell, 1b.	4	1	2	10	0	0	[illegible]
Derby, r. f.	4	0	1	0	0	0	[illegible]
Lynch, p.	4	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gerhardt, 2b.	4	0	1	5	3	0	[illegible]
Dignon, l. f.	4	0	0	1	0	0	[illegible]
Warner, 3b.	3	0	0	2	1	0	[illegible]
Snyder, c.	3	1	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	34	4	11	24	15	[illegible]	[illegible]

Providence [illegible]
National [illegible]

Earned runs—National, 4; [illegible] hits—Gross, Baker and Snyder. [illegible] tional, 13; Providence, 9. First base on [illegible] 1; Providence, 2. Passed balls—[illegible] base on balls—National, 1; Providence [illegible] Ward, 1. Foul pitches—Lynch [illegible] 103; on Ward, 73. Strikes called—off Lynch [illegible] 18. Umpire, William McLean. Time [illegible]
* Dorgan ruled out for obstructing [illegible]

The third game between the [illegible] Clubs was played April 10 on the [illegible] tracted over 2,000 spectators. [illegible] slightly altered, Hines and Farrell [illegible] The game proved to be one of the [illegible] hotly contested ever witnessed in W[illegible] ors led by one run up to the ninth [illegible] tionals tied the score. The tenth [illegible] innings resulted in both nines being [illegible] thirteenth Gerhardt drove a liner to [illegible] ner, who had previously reached [illegible] the third and winning run for the Nationals [illegible]

NATIONAL.	T.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	[illegible]
Gerhardt, 2b.	6	0	1	5	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
McCl'll'n, s.s.	5	1	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Powell, 1st b.	5	0	1	14	1	0	[illegible]
Baker, c. f.	5	0	1	2	0	0	[illegible]
Dignon, l. f.	5	0	0	1	0	0	[illegible]
Snyder, c.	5	1	0	16	2	1	[illegible]
Warner, 3d b	5	1	0	0	3	2	[illegible]
Lynch, p.	5	0	0	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Derby, r. f.	5	0	1	2	0	1	[illegible]
Totals	46	3	9	39	20	[illegible]	[illegible]

Providence [illegible]
National [illegible]

Two-base hits—Gross. Total [illegible] idence, 9. First base on errors—[illegible] 5. Left on bases—National, 9; Providence [illegible] plays—McClellan, Gerhardt and Powell [illegible] and Start. Balls called—on Lynch [illegible] Strikes called—off Lynch, 24; off Ward [illegible] William McLean. Time, 2h. [illegible]

PRINCETON UNIV. vs. ATHLETIC.

A strong professional nine from Philadelphia [illegible] ing under the name of the Athletics, visited Princeton, N. J., on April 7 and 10, for the purpose of playing [illegible] ton University nine. From the [illegible] which we give below, it will be seen [illegible] credited with a victory. Our correspondent [illegible] to give the runs made in each inning.

ATHLETIC.	T.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	[illegible]
Mason, 1st b	5	0	0	7	0	0	[illegible]
Walters, c. f.	5	0	1	0	0	0	[illegible]
Myers, s. s.	5	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Luff, 3d b	4	2	2	3	1	0	[illegible]
Ward, r. f.	4	1	1	0	0	0	[illegible]
Fulmer, 2b	4	0	1	0	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bauker, p.	4	1	0	0	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carroll, c.	4	0	0	7	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Higham, l. f.	4	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	39	4	4	27	12	[illegible]	[illegible]

First base by errors—Athletic, 8; [illegible] ton, 2. Double-plays—McCune and [illegible] hits—Duffield, Warren, McCune [illegible] Dyke. Umpire, Mr. Brown of Princeton [illegible]

ATHLETIC.	T.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	[illegible]
Mason, 1b.	5	1	1	18	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walters, c. f.	4	0	2	1	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulmer, 2b.	4	0	1	2	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Myers, s. s.	4	2	0	1	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Luff, r. f.	4	1	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barber, 3b.	4	0	2	3	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waitt, l. f.	4	1	2	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carroll, c.	4	0	0	4	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cox, r. f.	4	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	37	4	9	27	18	[illegible]	[illegible]

Struck out—Athletic, 6; Princeton [illegible] Duffield, Hammill. First base by errors [illegible] Princeton, 3. Earned runs—Princeton [illegible] Brown of the Princeton Club. Time, [illegible]

BOSTON vs. HARVARD.

The Bostons easily defeated the Harvard [illegible] team on April 10 at Boston, Mass. [illegible] for hard hitting and poor fielding [illegible] by Jones, Shattuck and Macullar [illegible] being a substitute on the occasion [illegible] James O'Rourke did by far the best batting [illegible] the former making a safe hit every time [illegible] bat. Score:

BOSTON.	T.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	HARVARD [illegible]
Jones, l. f.	6	4	2	2	0	3	Coolidge, 2b. [illegible]
Jas O'R'ke, c f	6	4	5	1	0	1	Richmond, l. f. [illegible]
JnoO'R'ke, c	6	3	2	2	0	3	Macullar, s. s. [illegible]
Foley, 1b.	6	1	1	9	0	0	Nichols, c. f. [illegible]
Morrill, 3b.	6	2	1	1	3	0	Folsom, 3b. [illegible]
Brown, c.	6	2	5	2	7	0	Shattuck, 1b. [illegible]
Burdock, 2b.	6	2	6	3	2	7	Fessing, c. [illegible]
Bond, p.	6	1	3	1	8	0	Burt, [illegible]
Sutton, s. s.	6	2	2	1	1	3	Brismade [illegible]
Totals	54	23	23	27	14	[illegible]	Totals [illegible]

Boston [illegible]
Harvard [illegible]

Earned runs—Boston, 4; Harvard, 1. [illegible] Jones (2), James O'Rourke, Burdock [illegible] runs—Brown, Macullar, Shattuck. First base on errors [illegible] Brown. First base on errors—Boston [illegible] Struck out—Boston, 2; Harvard, 4. Balls called [illegible] 87; on Shattuck, 101. Strikes called—off [illegible] Shattuck, 44. Double-plays—Harvard, 1. [illegible] Brown, 2; Folsom, 2; Richardson, 1. Wild pitches [illegible] tuck, 1. Umpire, Powers. Time, 2h. [illegible]

WORCESTER vs. BROWN UNIVERSITY.

The Worcesters shut out the Brown University [illegible] game played at Worcester, Mass., on April 8 [illegible] ence of about 400 spectators. Richmond [illegible] four safe hits credited to the collegians [illegible] stopped brilliantly. The professionals [illegible] services of Creamer and Bennett. Score:

WORCESTER.	T.	R.	B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BROWN [illegible]
Stovey, l. f.	5	2	2	0	0	[illegible]	Mender, r. f. [illegible]
Knight, 2d b.	5	1	3	3	3	[illegible]	Richmond, l. f. [illegible]
Whitney, 3b.	5	0	0	0	4	[illegible]	White, 1st b. [illegible]
Irwin, s. s.	5	1	1	1	4	[illegible]	S. Greene, c. [illegible]
Sullivan, 1b.	5	2	3	13	0	[illegible]	Winslow, p. [illegible]
Bushong, c.	5	2	2	7	3	[illegible]	Ladd, 3d b. [illegible]
Nichols, p.	5	2	1	0	7	[illegible]	Rose, c. f. [illegible]
Mann, c. f.	5	1	1	1	0	[illegible]	J. Greene, p. [illegible]
Martin, r. f.	5	0	1	1	0	[illegible]	Ditts, s. s. [illegible]
Totals	45	11	13	27	22	[illegible]	Totals [illegible]

Worcester [illegible]
Brown [illegible]

Earned run—Worcester, 1. First base on balls—Knight, Irwin. [illegible] cester, 5; Brown, 2. Struck out [illegible] White, Ladd (2), Rose, Ditts. [illegible] Greene, 106. Strikes called—off [illegible] Passed balls—Bushong, 1; Greene [illegible] pitch—Greene. Umpire, Henry [illegible]

BASEBALL NOTES.

Morgan G. Bulkeley, ex-president and director of the League [illegible] on Feb. 2, 1876, and who had [illegible] years the leading supporter of [illegible] was last week elected Mayor of [illegible] that proved his decided popularity [illegible] known professional player, has [illegible] Bulkeley's office for several years [illegible] was generally observed throughout [illegible] Brooklines defeating the Aletas of Brookline [illegible] 25 to 9, the Beacons of Boston [illegible] Dorchester on the latters' ground [illegible] Worths scoring 12 to a picked nine [illegible] Lapham of last year's Dubuques will [illegible] Adrian (Mich.) Club this year [illegible] denies that he has retired from [illegible] The Cincinnatis' salary-list [illegible] ......The Dubuques are booked to [illegible] the Chicagos this week.......[illegible] five ages of the country for [illegible] best fielding average at several [illegible] residing in Kansas City, Mo., where [illegible] will manage a nine this season [illegible] captain of the Buffalos, who [illegible] this week against a picked nine [illegible] brook will pitch and catch for [illegible] game, then McGunnigle and [illegible] Radbourn and Crowley will [illegible] and catcher......The Albanys [illegible] 2), playing the Boston, Harvard, Yale [illegible] cester, and ending with the [illegible] Leary of the Bay City Club of San Francisco [illegible] nelled March 21 for "indisposition [illegible] afterwards reinstated on the [illegible] is a rather costly lesson......[illegible] ing Company of Cleveland, O., [illegible] go, Ill., have just issued schedules [illegible] ship games, the neatest works [illegible] besides being in pocket-form [illegible] played at New Orleans, La., on April [illegible] Northern professionals [illegible] pions of that city by a score of 17 to [illegible] nett caught, Sullivan played first [illegible] Wood filled between [illegible] Williamson of the Chicagos [illegible] Francisco at the close of the League [illegible] with the intention of making [illegible] been promised the management [illegible] cisco for next season......[illegible] Clubs of New Orleans played a [illegible] the former winning by 12 to [illegible] Club recently elected the following [illegible] L. Wood; vice-president, L. [illegible] Perrin; treasurer, O. F. [illegible] Their nine will be as follows: [illegible] pitcher; Seagrave, Jefferis and [illegible] linghast, short-stop; and Rhodes [illegible] outfield......The members of [illegible] template organizing a baseball [illegible] present residing in Buffalo, [illegible] manently......Surrogate Alexander [illegible] County, who died at his house in [illegible] April 7, was about twenty years [illegible] ball-player, being a member of the [illegible] Jamaica, and in 1866 he was [illegible] ......Dolan, the catcher [illegible] McGunnigle in Buffalo during [illegible] in fine form......The Mayor of [illegible] without his approval the ordinance [illegible] of that city relative to playing [illegible] thereby gives the young ball-tossers [illegible] Troys have decided on the following [illegible] nel pants and shirt, with [illegible] the breast of the shirt, [illegible] tre of which will be [illegible] white cap surmounted with [illegible] belt and blue stockings [illegible] nounced for April 17, [illegible] nine of Union College [illegible] Dunlap was recently married [illegible] N. Y., and with his wife [illegible] he plays this season......[illegible] Ross Barnes have all practically [illegible] ......In the thirteen-inning [illegible] dence and National Clubs, [illegible] their bats, borrowed [illegible] eighth inning, and [illegible] Burnside was among the [illegible] of seeing his home club [illegible] Boston continue to indulge [illegible] the Beals matter......[illegible] nine, broke one of the [illegible] April 8, and will be disabled [illegible] This is unfortunate, as [illegible] ......A keen Boston reporter [illegible] the new League rules do not [illegible] on the part of the pitcher [illegible] but none others.

THE UNION BALL GROUNDS [illegible] season on the Union Grounds [illegible] Saturday, April 17, at 3 P. M. [illegible] picked professional nines [illegible] most of the new Brooklyns [illegible] following week the Union [illegible] prepared to play all local or visiting [illegible]